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Industry Wage Survey: Electric and Gas Utilities, October 1982

U.S. Department of Labor
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Bulletin 2218

Industry Wage Survey: Electric and Gas Utilities, October 1982

U.S. Department of Labor
Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
October 1984

Bulletin 2218

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Preface

This bulletin summarizes the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of occupational wages and employee benefits in privately operated electric and gas utility systems in October 1982. A similar survey was conducted in February 1978.

Summary reports providing data for nine geographic regions were issued in mid-1983. Copies of these reports are available from the Bureau or any of its regional offices.

The study was conducted in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. Carl Barsky and Jonathan W. Kelinson of the Division of Occupational Pay and Employee Benefit Levels analyzed the survey data and prepared this bulletin. The Bureau's field representatives obtained the data through personal visits to a probability-based sample of establishments within the scope of the survey. Fieldwork was directed by the Bureau's Assistant Regional Commissioners for Operations.

Other reports currently available from the Bureau's program of industry wage studies, as well as the addresses of the Bureau's regional offices, are listed at the end of this bulletin.

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This bulletin was produced with the assistance of four computer languages developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. JOWLS and Table Producing Language tabulated the data, Print Control Language formatted the data to publication standards, and Automatic Typographical Language was used to produce the text.

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Electric and Gas Utilities, October 1982

Earnings and benefits

Occupational pay levels in the Nation's privately operated electric and gas utility systems typically rose 45 to 55 percent between February 1978 and October 1982, according to surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Among the physical, professional and technical, and office clerical jobs studied in both years, the median increase in average pay was 49 percent. Between the first quarter of 1978 and the fourth quarter of 1982, wages and salaries of all private industry workers covered by the Bureau's Employment Cost Index rose 45 percent, and those of all public utility workers rose 50 percent.

Much of the increase in wages among electric and gas utility workers results from general increases specified in union contracts. About three-fourths of the physical workers and one-third of the office workers were covered by such agreements in October 1982 (table 1).

Among the 57 physical (plant) occupations selected to represent utility systems' wage structures, average earnings in October 1982 ranged from $16.2/ an hour for watch engineers to $7.51 for janitors; averages typically fell between $10 and $13 (table 2). Journeyman line workers, numerically the most important physical occupation studied, averaged $12.72 an hour. This compared with $9.17 an hour for meter readers and $10.82 for gas appliance service technicians, two other jobs with large numbers of workers. The physical jobs studied accounted for just under one-half of the 361,000 nonsupervisory physical workers within the scope of the survey.

The 27 office clerical categories studied made up about one-fifth of the 160,000 nonsupervisory office workers covered by the survey. Averages among these jobs ranged from $12.09 an hour for top-level secretaries (level V) to $5.69 for messengers (table 17). Mid-level secretaries (III), the most populous office clerical occupation studied, averaged $9.28 an hour. Average earnings usually fell between $7 and $9 for the other jobs studied in this category.

Text table 1. Regional wage levels[1] for selected occupational groups in utility systems as a percent of national averages, October 1982

[U.S. average = 100]

Region	Physical workers	Office workers	Professional and technical workers
New England	94	98	94
Middle Atlantic	103	116	106
Border States	94	100	98
Southeast	88	89	95
Southwest	88	94	99
Great Lakes	104	106	96
Middle West	100	86	95
Mountain	103	92	99
Pacific	113	111	108

[1] Based on 14 physical, 10 office clerical, and 10 professional and technical occupations for which earnings data were tabulated for each region. In each region, average hourly earnings were multiplied by the nationwide employment in the respective occupations and the products were totaled. The totals are expessed as percentages of the similar total for the Nation.

Among 20 professional and technical occupations, hourly pay levels in October 1982 ranged from $16.33 for the top-level systems analysts (III) to $7.18 for entry level drafters (level I). The intermediate level of programmers (II), the most numerous of the professional/technical categories, averaged $11.54. Among the remaining professional and technical jobs studied, averages were usually between $10 and $14 an hour. Exceptions included entry and intermediate level computer operators and drafters, and peripheral equipment operators, who averaged between $7 and $9.

Among the occupations which could be compared in all nine regions, average hourly earnings were highest in either the Pacific or Middle Atlantic States and lowest in the Southeast, Southwest, or Middle West (text table 1). For example, earnings of physical workers in the Pacific States averaged 13 percent above the national level, while those in the Southeast and Southwest were 12 percent below. Interregional differences varied widely among the jobs and were generally lower for higher paying categories than for relatively lower paid jobs, a pattern commonly found in BLS surveys. For example, janitors in the Pacific States averaged 47 percent more than their counterparts in the Southeast ($8.60-$5.87). The corresponding spread was 36 percent for watch engineers ($18.26-$13.38) and 18 percent for welders ($13.07-$11.05).

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[1] See appendix A for the scope and method of the survey and appendix B for occupational descriptions. Earnings data in this report exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. For an account of the 1978 study, see *Industry Wage Survey: Electric and Gas Utilities, February 1978*, Bulletin 2040 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1979).

Occupational averages also varied by type of utility system (tables 3-6 and 18-21). Pay levels were generally highest in combination electric and gas systems and lowest in gas distributing systems.[2] Pay levels in combination systems were generally 5 to 15 percent above the overall average for all systems. In the Great Lakes and Middle West regions, workers in electric systems generally held a pay advantage over their counterparts in combination systems, but the differential was usually less than 10 percent.

Earnings of individual workers varied widely within the same job and region (tables 7-16 and 22-31). Thus, a number of workers in lower paying occupations earned as much as, or more than, some workers in jobs with higher averages. For example, in the Border States, level II computer systems analysts averaged $13.17 an hour, 37 percent more than level III secretaries ($9.58 an hour). However, table 25 shows a considerable overlap in earnings for these two jobs. Such variations in individual earnings reflect the widespread adoption of rate-range pay plans within individual utilities, as well as differences in pay levels among utilities.

Paid holidays, ranging from 6 to 13 days annually, were provided by all systems studied (table 35). The most common provision for both physical and office workers was 12 days in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions; 11 days in the Border States and Mountain regions; and 10 days in the Southeast, Southwest, and Middle West.

All physical and office workers covered by the survey were in systems providing paid vacations after qualifying periods of service (table 37). Typical provisions for both groups were 2 weeks' pay after 1 year of service, 3 weeks after 10 years, 4 weeks after 15 years, and 5 weeks after 25 years. Vacation provisions varied somewhat by region. After 15 years of service, for example, virtually all physical workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States could receive 4 weeks of vacation pay; in the Southwest, the proportion was two-fifths. (See tables 36 and 38 for variations in holiday and vacation provisions by type of utility system.)

Virtually all physical and office workers were in systems providing life, hospitalization, basic medical, major medical, and surgical insurance coverage (tables 39 and 40). Accidental death and dismemberment insurance was available to two-thirds of the workers in each group; long-term disability insurance, to three-fifths; and dental insurance, to four-fifths. Sick leave plans, typically at full pay with no waiting period, were available to slightly more than nine-tenths of the workers in each group; sickness and accident insurance plans covered two-fifths of the physical and one-third of the office workers. Employers typically paid the total cost of these health and insurance plans for both groups of workers.

Retirement pension plans (in addition to Federal Social Security) were provided to nearly all physical and office employees. Most of these workers had plans financed wholly by their employer. Retirement severance plans, however, were rarely provided.

Virtually all of the physical and office workers were in systems providing funeral leave and jury-duty pay (tables 41 and 42). Plans for technological severance pay applied to about one-fifth of the workers in each group.

Industry characteristics

Electric and gas utility systems within the scope of the survey employed about 521,000 nonsupervisory employees in October 1982, an increase of 9 percent from February 1978. Nonsupervisory employment was virtually unchanged in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Middle West regions; elsewhere, it rose 45 percent in the Mountain States, 22 percent in the Southwest, about 15 percent each in the New England, Border, and Pacific States, and 7 percent in the Southeast. By type of system, employment grew 19 percent in electric systems and 8 percent in gas distribution systems. It remained stable in combination electric and gas systems and fell slightly in gas transmission systems.

The Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions each accounted for just under one-fifth of the industry's work force in October 1982. The proportions in other regions ranged from around 5 percent each in the New England, Middle West, and Mountain regions to 13 percent in the Southeast and 15 percent in the Southwest. The Border and Pacific States each accounted for one-tenth.

The survey's nonsupervisory workers were largely employed in electric systems (47 percent) and combination electric and gas systems (30 percent). The proportion of workers in different types of utilities varied by region. For example, combination electric and gas systems employed three-fifths of the nonsupervisory workers in the Middle Atlantic region and nearly one-half in the Pacific States. In contrast, they employed less than 5 percent in the Southeast and Southwest. Electric systems employed four-fifths of the Southeast work force but only one-fifth in the Middle Atlantic region. (See table A-1.)

About seven-tenths of the electric systems and the electrical operations of combination systems visited were engaged in all three aspects of the industry—the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical

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[2] Under the system of classification used for this study, a utility was considered a combination system if either service did not constitute 95 percent or more of revenues obtained from electric and gas services. If one service constituted 95 percent or more of such revenues, the utility was considered as exclusively engaged in that service. Only the electric and gas operations of combination systems were included. For definitions of other systems covered by the survey, see appendix A.

Text table 2. Percent of physical and office workers in utility systems having collective bargaining agreements covering a majority of their workers, October 1982

Region and type of system	Physical workers	Office workers
All systems	75-79	30-34
New England	95	40-44
Middle Atlantic	90-94	60-64
Border States	60-64	25-29
Southeast	55-59	1-4
Southwest	30-34	10-14
Great Lakes	95	35-39
Middle West	90-94	35-39
Mountain	70-74	15-19
Pacific	95	55-59
Electric systems	75-79	25-29
Gas transmission systems	20-24	5-9
Gas systems, except separate transmission	65-69	35-39
Combination systems	90-94	40-44

NOTE: Data relate to the percent of physical and office workers in systems where labor-management agreements covered a majority of such workers. Estimates are presented in 5-percent bands.

energy. Most of the remaining systems performed two of these functions. One-fourth of the 121 electric and combination systems producing electricity used only one source of power, in most cases, fossil fuel. The remaining systems relied on a combination of power sources, including fossil fuel, nuclear energy, and hydroelectric power.

Slightly more than three-fourths of the nonsupervisory physical workers and about one-third of the nonsupervisory office workers were in systems that had labor-management agreements covering a majority of these workers (table 1). As illustrated in text table 2, the extent of collective bargaining agreement coverage varied by region and by type of system. The major union for both physical and office workers was the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO). Other national and international unions having a number of contracts in the utility industries included the Utility Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO); the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.); and, for office workers, the Office and Professional Employees International Union (AFL-CIO). Among the systems in which both office and physical workers were covered by agreements, the contracts in effect were usually with the same union.

Physical workers made up seven-tenths of the nonsupervisory employment in October 1982. Most of these workers were men; only in one occupation—janitors—did women account for at least 10 percent of the workers. On the other hand, women constituted at least three-fourths of all workers in the office clerical jobs studied, except messengers; nearly nine-tenths of the industrial nurses; and seven-tenths of the computer data librarians. Men made up at least three-fifths of the incumbents in all of the other professional and technical occupations studied.

Virtually all physical and office employees were paid on a time-rate basis. Formal wage payment plans, incorporating ranges of rates for specified occupations, applied to nearly three-fourths of the physical and just over nine-tenths of the office workers (table 32). Plans providing a single rate for individual occupations applied to one-fourth of the physical workers and to a small proportion (5 percent) of the office workers. The few remaining time-rated, nonsupervisory employees had their pay rates determined primarily on the basis of their individual qualifications. Pay systems varied by region, and within regions, by type of utility. For example, single-rate pay plans accounted for only 4 percent of the physical workers in the Southeast, but 78 percent in the Middle West. Among systems in the Border States, the proportion of physical workers covered by single-rate plans was 7 percent for electric systems, 11 percent for combination electric and gas systems, and 21 percent for gas distribution systems. For all areas combined, single-rate pay plans were most prevalent in gas transmission systems, where they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the physical workers.

Utility systems having apprenticeship or training programs, or both, employed slightly more than three-fifths of the physical workers in October 1982 (table 1). About one-seventh of the workers were in systems with only formal apprenticeship programs registered with Federal or State governments; two-fifths were in systems having formal training programs not registered with any government agency, but involving both classroom and workplace experience. Utilities operating both apprenticeship and training programs accounted for about one-tenth of the physical workers.

Work schedules of 40 hours per week applied to nearly all physical workers in October 1982 (table 33). Slightly over nine-tenths of the office workers were on 40-hour schedules, with the remainder at 37.5 or 38.75 hours. The latter, accounting for no more than 15 percent in any one region, were located primarily in four regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, Border States, and Southeast.

Although nearly all systems had provisions for operating second and third shifts, only 9 percent of the physical workers were on second shifts, and 7 percent on third shifts at the time of the survey (table 34). Most of these workers received pay differentials—typically cents-per-hour premiums above day-shift rates. Both nationwide and regionally, the differentials varied widely for second and third shifts.

Table 1. Percent of nonsupervisory employees by selected characteristics

(Percent of nonsupervisory physical and office workers in electric and gas utilities systems by selected characteristics, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Characteristic	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of system[2]										
Electric systems	47	64	23	49	83	56	47	34	37	35
Gas transmission systems	7	3	2	8	4	22	3	7	8	(3)
Gas systems, except separate transmission	16	15	16	14	9	21	16	20	10	17
Combination systems	30	18	60	29	4	-	34	38	44	47
Size of community										
Metropolitan areas[4]	95	84	98	89	97	100	94	94	84	100
Nonmetropolitan areas	5	16	2	11	3	-	6	6	16	-
Size of system										
100-499 employees	3	10	1	4	6	5	2	3	6	1
500-999 employees	6	32	3	6	7	4	5	11	5	3
1,000 employees or more	90	58	96	89	88	91	93	86	89	97
Labor-management contract coverage[5]										
Physical workers	75-79	95+	90-94	60-64	55-59	30-34	95+	90-94	70-74	95+
Office workers	30-34	40-44	60-64	25-29	1-4	10-14	35-39	35-39	15-19	55-59
With apprenticeship or training programs[6]										
Both apprenticeship and training	10	1	-	-	11	6	10	31	33	18
Apprenticeship programs only[7]	14	8	6	1	19	12	25	27	32	2
Training programs only[8]	40	28	36	51	33	47	38	17	26	64

[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] A system was considered electric (or gas) if it received 95 percent or more of its revenues from electric (or gas) service. Combination systems include only those providing both electric and gas service with neither constituting 95 percent of revenues. See appendix A for details on industrial scope.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through April 1980. Systems with multiple locations were designated as "metropolitan" or "nonmetropolitan" based on where a majority of the workers were employed.

[5] Data relate to the percent of physical and office workers in systems where labor-management agreements covered a majority of such workers. Estimates are presented in 5-percent bands.

[6] Data refer to physical workers only.

[7] Includes only programs registered with Federal or State governments.

[8] Includes only programs that involve both classroom and workplace experience and that are *not* registered with any government agency.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 2. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in all electric and gas utility systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
ELECTRICITY																				
Generation																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	5,833	$10.51	–	–	378	$11.16	243	$10.45	743	$9.21	1,353	$10.01	1,483	$10.91	468	$11.24	431	$10.74	468	$12.00
Men	5,097	10.55	–	–	369	11.18	236	10.47	738	9.20	–	–	1,439	10.92	466	11.23	373	10.94	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	9	10.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	10.84	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boiler operators	2,548	12.26	195	$10.87	–	–	154	12.13	233	10.65	–	–	465	12.76	138	11.46	–	–	–	–
Control-room operators, conventional	4,615	13.24	227	12.67	476	13.89	294	12.27	674	12.09	969	12.41	864	13.76	404	13.76	253	13.56	454	15.33
Men	4,206	13.18	227	12.67	475	13.89	293	12.27	673	12.10	–	–	861	13.75	404	13.76	249	13.58	–	–
Control-room operators, nuclear	816	14.35	–	–	235	14.35	–	–	144	12.88	–	–	226	14.92	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	2,626	11.89	42	12.02	228	12.98	242	10.54	484	10.76	382	10.92	737	12.63	260	12.33	–	–	191	13.49
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	358	12.84	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	12.48	–	–	126	12.54	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	332	12.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	12.48	–	–	122	12.59	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radiation monitors	567	13.02	–	–	92	13.61	–	–	124	10.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators, class A	1,045	12.37	270	11.37	82	12.77	71	11.24	210	11.56	42	12.32	188	13.30	49	13.49	32	12.44	–	–
Switchboard operators, class B	308	11.77	55	11.06	23	12.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	11.82	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	269	11.85	55	11.06	23	12.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	11.89	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turbine operators	786	12.16	102	11.19	97	12.36	23	12.24	146	11.64	52	11.60	199	12.63	83	12.61	–	–	–	–
Men	737	12.21	102	11.19	95	12.36	23	12.24	141	11.65	–	–	185	12.84	82	12.60	–	–	–	–
Watch engineers	2,681	16.27	137	16.49	420	17.37	201	16.14	186	13.38	442	15.28	656	16.52	232	15.20	150	16.88	255	18.26
Men	2,524	16.24	137	16.49	419	17.38	201	16.14	186	13.38	–	–	655	16.52	232	15.20	148	16.91	–	–
Transmission and distribution																				
Ground helpers	3,925	8.10	88	8.05	167	8.47	–	–	571	7.23	1,421	7.34	248	10.00	156	9.20	145	8.48	609	10.12
Men	–	–	88	8.05	165	8.46	–	–	564	7.24	–	–	248	10.00	151	9.19	124	8.61	–	–
Line workers, journeyman	23,938	12.72	1,691	11.60	3,953	13.21	1,586	11.91	3,502	11.40	2,693	12.05	4,764	13.18	1,636	12.51	1,404	13.25	2,709	14.58
Men	22,503	12.65	1,690	11.60	3,953	13.21	1,586	11.91	3,502	11.40	2,291	11.85	4,764	13.18	1,634	12.51	1,327	13.25	–	–
Load dispatchers	1,844	15.08	89	15.69	194	16.28	115	14.60	232	12.82	188	12.15	326	16.29	150	14.60	98	15.48	–	–
Men	–	–	89	15.69	194	16.28	115	14.60	230	12.83	153	11.40	325	16.30	149	14.61	90	15.45	–	–
Patrols	322	12.34	–	–	57	12.03	–	–	–	–	94	12.79	41	11.48	–	–	–	–	64	13.39
Men	270	12.36	–	–	57	12.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	11.48	–	–	–	–	–	–
Substation operators	1,419	12.91	110	11.76	–	–	18	12.04	120	11.21	–	–	450	12.90	94	13.21	72	12.21	121	14.82
Men	1,342	12.84	110	11.76	–	–	18	12.04	119	11.21	–	–	448	12.90	94	13.21	70	12.25	–	–
Trouble shooters	5,243	13.08	198	12.65	805	13.92	622	12.11	557	11.77	839	11.93	913	13.45	344	13.30	284	13.47	681	14.86
Men	4,714	13.01	198	12.65	805	13.92	622	12.11	557	11.77	702	11.79	913	13.45	344	13.30	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, ground	2,866	10.39	19	8.47	647	10.41	66	8.94	627	8.92	425	9.92	366	10.87	167	10.37	69	10.92	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Installation and servicing																				
District representatives	1,022	$11.44	-	-	175	$10.80	-	-	163	$10.85	91	$12.35	-	-	242	$11.69	28	$13.24	-	-
Men	1,493	11.62	-	-	152	10.94	-	-	161	10.89	91	12.35	--	-	242	11.69	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	3,141	12.33	263	$10.76	548	12.58	166	$11.51	450	11.33	578	12.33	508	$12.69	179	11.91	112	12.85	337	$14.39
Men	2,822	12.27	263	10.76	546	12.59	165	11.51	448	11.33	-	-	506	12.70	178	11.92	101	12.81	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	1,423	10.57	159	9.78	314	10.50	79	10.54	180	9.22	202	10.51	340	11.26	47	10.87	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, electrical appliances	628	11.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	11.60	-	-	-	-	64	11.24	-	-	-	-
GAS																				
Transmission																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	563	11.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	11.79	-	-
Compressor operators	2,530	11.61	-	-	86	10.72	435	10.74	-	-	1,346	11.82	141	11.42	122	11.42	194	12.54	65	11.46
Men	2,340	11.61	-	-	84	10 77	423	10.73	-	-	1,181	11.85	141	11.42	122	11.42	191	12.55	-	-
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	1,065	12.16	-	-	-	-	80	10.98	-	-	638	12.31	-	-	164	11.40	-	-	-	-
Men	1,000	12.19	-	-	-	-	80	10.98	-	-	602	12.44	85	11.84	164	11.40	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	961	11.09	10	11.60	199	12.31	40	11.55	65	9.28	392	9.95	77	11.49	-	-	49	12.40	-	-
Men	832	11.01	10	11.60	199	12.31	39	11.59	65	9.28	335	9.96	73	11.58	-	-	45	12.67	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	1,413	11.82	13	11.67	-	-	196	11.34	-	-	695	11.51	96	12.14	74	10.77	100	13.54	159	13.10
Men	1,168	11.77	19	11.67	-	-	193	11.35	-	-	-	-	96	12.14	70	10.88	-	-	-	-
Oilers	1,023	10.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	10.50	-	-	-	-	23	11.67	-	-
Pipeline lead persons	1,118	12.49	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	415	11.30	175	12.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	975	12.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline repairers	5,243	10.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,455	9.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	4,936	10.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,211	9.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roustabouts	2,054	8.67	-	-	-	-	522	8.95	-	-	626	7.90	-	-	-	-	68	9.13	-	-
Men	1,822	8.85	-	-	-	-	464	8.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	9.12	-	-
Welders	1,676	11.98	22	11.69	253	12.72	124	11.71	70	11.05	475	10.66	368	12.75	149	12.10	62	13.34	153	13.07
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	443	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	413	11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	69	11.89	-	-	26	13.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas dispatchers	564	12.20	47	11.26	143	13.41	52	11.72	49	7.58	146	12.57	47	12.61	29	11.58	30	12.78	21	14.47
Laborers, gas plant	85	8.07	-	-	62	7.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	80	7.99	-	-	61	7.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Installation and servicing (gas mains, gas lines, meters, and appliances)																				
Gasmain fitters	7,306	$10.82	264	$10.55	2,191	$11.30	412	$10.42	240	$8.03	586	$6.64	2,409	$11.41	495	$10.95	175	$12.31	534	$11.94
Gasmain fitters' helpers	2,872	8.55	91	9.29	742	9.02	263	8.27	134	5.99	-	-	513	9.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	604	10.70	-	-	185	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	11.14	-	-	-	-	32	12.55
Men	545	10.68	-	-	185	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	12.52
Installers, gasmeter	2,119	10.14	41	9.66	513	12.16	52	8.66	-	-	319	7.68	218	10.45	143	10.91	159	11.46	162	11.55
Laborers, main installation and service	2,416	7.58	-	-	459	7.53	288	8.09	606	6.23	-	-	443	9.51	42	8.54	111	7.80	-	-
Leak locators, gas	519	10.18	-	-	157	11.00	53	9.96	23	7.72	75	8.05	101	10.33	39	10.56	-	-	-	-
Men	486	10.25	-	-	157	11.00	50	10.00	23	7.72	-	-	95	10.38	39	10.56	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	1,034	10.15	34	10.37	172	10.81	77	10.16	78	8.97	170	7.57	244	10.85	136	10.72	24	10.63	99	11.68
Men	948	10.10	34	10.37	172	10.81	77	10.16	78	8.97	148	7.52	224	10.97	135	10.72	24	10.63	-	-
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	187	8.96	6	9.43	-	-	19	9.43	-	-	-	-	55	10.05	-	-	15	9.17	-	-
Men	157	9.03	6	9.43	-	-	16	9.46	-	-	-	-	44	10.04	-	-	14	9.16	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	10,218	10.82	671	11.03	2,561	11.35	770	11.10	964	8.08	868	8.21	1,977	11.67	886	10.57	167	11.69	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	779	10.91	25	11.34	181	10.42	31	10.23	-	-	-	-	238	11.54	70	11.45	-	-	36	12.67
ELECTRICITY AND/OR GAS Maintenance																				
Electricians, maintenance	7,020	12.70	530	11.30	857	12.74	440	11.81	1,098	11.77	1,057	12.44	1,616	13.42	587	12.78	383	13.44	442	14.70
Men	6,562	12.61	530	11.30	866	12.73	440	11.81	1,097	11.77	-	-	1,612	13.43	587	12.78	367	13.45	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,559	12.99	49	11.93	166	13.27	85	11.62	64	11.81	189	12.23	299	12.93	277	12.84	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	49	11.93	166	13.27	85	11.62	64	11.81	165	12.28	297	12.94	277	12.84	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	5,075	11.83	334	10.86	968	12.22	368	11.24	671	10.95	555	11.03	1,108	11.91	239	11.81	198	12.60	634	13.34
Men	4,579	11.65	334	10.86	968	12.22	367	11.24	668	10.96	-	-	1,100	11.92	239	11.81	186	12.59	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	7,531	12.56	333	11.50	719	12.76	594	11.66	1,163	11.65	1,330	12.41	1,579	12.87	688	12.46	537	12.82	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	299	12.77	-	-	79	13.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																				
Guards	999	8.71	56	7.58	207	9.30	124	7.66	-	-	98	6.79	63	9.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	906	8.72	56	7.58	196	9.32	107	7.70	-	-	89	6.80	56	9.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	90	8.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	4,026	7.51	150	8.15	739	7.76	528	6.89	327	5.87	462	5.92	1,125	8.48	230	8.45	209	6.31	196	8.60
Men	3,120	7.70	143	8.15	602	7.82	385	6.88	270	6.02	-	-	913	8.70	240	8.52	125	6.79	149	8.46
Women	787	6.91	-	-	137	7.54	143	6.90	57	5.15	-	-	209	7.56	50	8.15	75	5.41	-	-
Meter readers	18,649	9.17	1,049	8.92	3,901	9.56	1,523	8.95	2,135	8.27	2,113	7.35	3,740	9.66	992	9.55	705	8.91	2,491	10.28
Men	15,238	9.15	1,007	8.94	3,577	9.60	1,406	8.97	1,992	8.32	-	-	3,258	9.67	898	9.57	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	42	8.54	324	9.11	117	8.71	143	7.54	-	-	450	9.59	94	9.40	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	3,707	10.00	267	9.42	541	10.15	319	9.63	435	8.83	443	8.90	955	10.41	185	10.39	140	10.18	422	11.63
Men	3,172	9.94	261	9.43	525	10.16	297	9.67	423	8.87	322	8.97	883	10.44	168	10.45	123	10.33	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	16	9.77	22	8.98	-	-	-	-	72	10.04	17	9.86	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Miscellaneous																				
Truckdrivers	2,127	$10.27	54	$9.82	321	$10.27	279	$9.71	140	$9.33	585	$10.14	282	$10.74	79	$10.53	193	$10.51	–	–
Men	1,992	10.26	54	9.82	320	10.27	272	9.72	140	9.33	505	10.18	279	10.75	79	10.53	184	10.48	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Light truck	179	9.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	170	9.88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medium truck	550	10.20	9	9.39	104	10.31	–	–	–	–	167	10.52	69	10.68	28	10.18	–	–	33	$10.83
Men	495	10.14	9	9.39	104	10.31	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	10.71	28	10.18	–	–	–	–
Heavy truck	214	10.86	13	9.71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	11.26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tractor-trailer	637	10.32	18	10.43	83	10.58	68	10.56	34	9.91	266	9.70	38	10.53	–	–	28	11.00	–	–

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 3. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in electric systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Generation																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	4,557	$10.33	-	-	161	$10.61	123	$10.33	743	$9.21	1,353	$10.01	1,201	$10.91	300	$11.24	197	$10.08	-	-
Men	4,050	10.39	-	-	155	10.62	121	10.35	738	9.20	-	-	1,164	10.91	298	11.24	158	10.49	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	6	10.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	1,347	11.90	174	$10.76	250	11.99	52	11.36	225	10.87	-	-	293	12.96	107	11.52	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	3,360	13.09	202	12.62	181	13.20	130	12.58	630	12.09	969	12.41	580	13.92	272	14.05	139	13.33	257	$15.62
Men	3,117	13.09	202	12.62	181	13.20	130	12.58	629	12.09	-	-	577	13.92	272	14.05	137	13.33	255	15.62
Control-room operators, nuclear	512	14.19	-	-	46	14.46	-	-	138	12.85	-	-	157	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	1,790	11.66	-	-	-	-	126	11.38	464	10.76	382	10.92	418	12.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	168	12.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	12.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiation monitors	446	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	10.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	876	12.29	258	11.32	29	12.52	61	11.06	206	11.58	42	12.32	131	13.71	49	13.49	32	12.44	-	-
Switchboard operators, class B	274	11.82	43	11.02	9	11.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	11.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	238	11.87	43	11.02	9	11.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	554	12.05	90	11.22	32	11.52	-	-	142	11.63	52	11.60	125	13.00	81	12.63	-	-	-	-
Men	521	12.07	90	11.22	31	11.55	-	-	137	11.65	-	-	125	13.00	80	12.62	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	1,920	16.09	124	16.89	143	16.20	135	15.77	164	13.17	442	15.28	518	16.62	144	15.48	87	16.97	163	19.20
Men	1,814	16.05	124	16.89	143	16.20	135	15.77	164	13.17	-	-	518	16.62	144	15.48	-	-	162	19.20
Transmission and distribution																				
Ground helpers	3,256	7.77	48	8.00	151	8.46	-	-	556	7.24	1,421	7.34	60	8.79	66	8.83	75	7.85	-	-
Men	-	-	48	8.00	151	8.46	-	-	549	7.25	-	-	60	8.79	65	8.81	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	16,287	12.42	1,364	11.38	1,673	12.56	1,278	11.89	3,312	11.39	2,693	12.05	3,105	13.14	741	12.52	757	12.88	1,364	15.01
Load dispatchers	1,201	14.80	89	15.69	90	16.15	82	14.75	226	12.79	188	12.15	243	16.62	70	14.57	63	15.31	-	-
Patrols	182	12.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	12.79	15	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	163	12.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substation operators	795	12.62	89	11.78	-	-	-	-	120	11.21	-	-	339	13.05	80	13.11	72	12.21	-	-
Trouble shooters	3,520	12.76	196	12.65	260	13.09	471	11.94	553	11.77	839	11.93	590	13.73	-	-	160	13.17	-	-
Men	3,309	12.75	196	12.65	260	13.09	471	11.94	553	11.77	702	11.79	560	13.73	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	1,974	10.30	19	8.47	-	-	66	8.94	623	8.92	425	9.92	177	10.53	47	10.08	-	-	-	-
Men	1,834	10.33	19	8.47	-	-	66	8.94	622	8.92	-	-	177	10.53	46	10.06	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																				
District representatives	1,204	11.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	10.97	91	12.35	-	-	75	12.32	28	13.24	-	-
Men	1,106	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	11.03	91	12.35	-	-	75	12.32	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	2,182	12.23	192	10.48	154	11.68	126	11.35	438	11.33	578	12.33	351	13.00	79	12.39	63	12.54	201	15.04
Men	1,971	12.18	192	10.48	153	11.69	125	11.35	436	11.33	-	-	351	13.00	79	12.39	-	-	200	15.05
Meter repairers, class B	1,059	10.41	159	9.78	131	10.18	48	9.96	180	9.22	202	10.51	261	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, electrical appliances	399	12.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	375	12.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in electric systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Maintenance																				
Electricians, maintenance	4,805	$12.52	376	$10.90	469	$12.40	-	-	1,022	$11.78	860	$12.41	1,081	$13.56	372	$12.86	169	$13.00	-	-
Men	4,555	12.48	376	10.90	469	12.40	-	-	1,021	11.78	-	-	1,081	13.56	372	12.86	155	12.97	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	587	12.47	48	11.92	47	12.39	-	-	64	11.81	76	11.93	95	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	2,321	11.66	202	10.56	228	11.40	237	$11.21	550	11.11	363	11.89	400	12.37	139	12.17	35	12.27	-	-
Men	2,161	11.60	202	10.56	228	11.40	236	11.21	547	11.13	-	-	400	12.37	139	12.17	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	5,119	12.74	316	11.54	337	12.55	335	12.15	1,100	11.66	809	12.50	1,020	13.43	415	12.84	293	12.74	-	-
Men	4,852	12.71	316	11.54	337	12.55	335	12.15	1,098	11.67	-	-	1,018	13.44	415	12.84	293	12.74	-	-
Miscellaneous																				
Guards	688	8.67	56	7.58	33	8.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	9.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	620	8.67	56	7.58	31	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	9.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	68	8.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	1,924	7.32	110	7.96	144	7.77	272	6.70	248	5.76	299	6.37	475	8.29	183	8.47	98	6.02	-	-
Men	1,455	7.50	107	7.93	109	7.79	185	6.70	201	5.93	-	-	374	8.42	152	8.57	46	6.53	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	35	7.71	87	6.71	47	5.03	-	-	101	7.82	31	7.96	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	8,332	8.83	602	8.76	717	9.33	925	8.90	1,633	8.49	1,429	7.57	1,636	9.41	264	9.78	223	8.61	903	$9.78
Men	6,636	8.89	563	8.78	571	9.24	850	8.94	1,503	8.57	-	-	1,432	9.38	257	9.70	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	39	8.52	-	-	75	8.51	130	7.57	-	-	204	9.67	7	9.62	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	1,915	9.62	225	9.32	148	9.78	236	9.67	371	8.98	295	8.33	434	10.39	43	10.38	72	9.80	91	12.54
Men	1,751	9.70	219	9.33	141	9.82	217	9.75	359	9.03	218	8.44	408	10.41	39	10.39	65	9.81	85	12.58
Women	-	-	-	-	7	8.98	19	8.75	-	-	-	-	26	10.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	598	9.99	33	9.64	56	9.78	34	9.12	-	-	191	10.12	114	10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	555	9.98	33	9.64	56	9.78	34	9.12	-	-	-	-	114	10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light truck	60	7.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium truck	62	9.97	-	-	12	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy truck	69	10.57	13	9.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	258	10.30	-	-	-	-	16	10.19	25	9.78	122	10.20	25	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 4. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in gas transmission systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and Southwest region,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States[3]		Southwest	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Transmission				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	465	$10.85	-	-
Compressor operators	1,892	11.90	1,147	$12.04
Men	1,761	11.90	1,031	12.04
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	803	12.47	559	12.74
Corrosion technicians	295	12.11	167	12.15
Meter technicians, gas transmission	781	12.19	485	12.07
Men	730	12.15	438	11.99
Oilers	805	10.59	485	10.55
Pipeline lead persons	307	12.54	167	12.32
Pipeline repairers	4,152	10.27	1,984	10.10
Roustabouts	1,408	8.61	448	8.37
Welders	555	12.50	256	12.75
Installation and servicing (gas - mains, gas lines, meters, and appliances)				
Gasmain fitters	264	10.32	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	26	10.46	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	366	10.67	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	27	11.36	-	-
Maintenance				
Electricians, maintenance	257	12.45	197	12.54
Machinists, maintenance	151	12.47	107	12.61
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	118	11.37	66	11.73
Mechanics, maintenance	685	12.26	483	12.33
Miscellaneous				
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	170	6.35	-	-
Men	96	6.98	-	-
Meter readers	140	10.54	-	-
Truckdrivers	464	11.13	275	11.19
Men	437	11.12	250	11.18
Medium truck	176	10.90	139	10.86
Men	151	10.83	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southwest region shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 5. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in gas systems, except separate transmission

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Transmission																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	77	$11.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compressor operators	521	10.64	–	–	72	$10.71	–	–	–	–	199	$10.57	50	$10.53	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	470	10.65	–	–	72	10.71	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	10.53	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	178	11.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	9.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrosion technicians	460	9.70	–	–	76	11.16	–	–	–	–	225	8.32	42	11.54	–	–	16	$11.55	29	$12.46
Men	409	9.71	–	–	76	11.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	11.58	–	–	16	11.55	29	12.46
Meter technicians, gas transmission	468	10.79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	10.21	–	–	–	–	16	12.08	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	12.08	–	–
Pipeline lead persons	674	12.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	10.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline repairers	699	8.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	471	7.64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roustabouts	600	8.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Welders	606	10.60	–	–	63	10.85	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	12.29	–	–	38	12.99	59	12.98
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																				
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	178	10.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	162	9.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boiler operators	35	12.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gas dispatchers	280	11.19	29	$11.14	76	12.26	30	$11.01	35	$6.87	41	11.51	24	11.88	–	–	15	10.51	15	14.82
Installation and servicing (gas - mains, gas lines, meters, and appliances)																				
Gasmain fitters	3,928	10.13	134	10.11	1,044	10.76	223	9.57	–	–	566	6.64	1,273	11.09	–	–	89	12.57	351	11.66
Gasmain fitters' helpers	2,075	8.25	68	9.31	330	8.88	160	8.02	115	5.91	–	–	324	9.74	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors	507	10.61	–	–	127	10.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	11.09	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	450	10.59	–	–	127	10.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installers, gasmeter	1,408	9.14	41	9.68	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	319	7.68	176	10.06	–	–	101	11.01	70	10.92
Laborers, main installation and service	1,774	7.40	–	–	307	7.61	254	8.19	475	6.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leak locators, gas	389	9.85	–	–	118	10.66	–	–	23	7.72	75	8.05	86	10.46	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	357	9.91	–	–	118	10.66	–	–	23	7.72	–	–	80	10.53	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairers, gasmeter	686	9.63	24	10.18	125	10.68	56	9.99	58	8.78	170	7.57	156	10.74	56	$10.26	13	10.14	28	10.29
Men	645	9.69	24	10.18	125	10.68	56	9.99	58	8.78	148	7.52	138	10.90	55	10.27	13	10.14	28	10.29
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	142	8.91	–	–	–	–	8	9.34	–	–	–	–	42	10.31	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	119	9.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	10.36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10.16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service technicians, gas appliances	7,893	10.54	543	10.85	1,773	11.11	657	11.21	760	7.66	868	8.21	1,085	11.14	714	10.37	167	11.69	–	–
Service technicians, regulator	533	10.76	15	10.81	103	10.72	–	–	–	–	–	–	151	11.47	–	–	–	–	24	12.47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in gas systems, except separate transmission—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Maintenance																				
Electricians, maintenance	149	$11.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	45	11.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	$11.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	794	10.68	42	$10.92	114	$11.23	-	-	49	$8.99	126	$8 17	282	11.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	153	11.04	-	-	25	11.74	39	$10.25	-	-	-	-	34	10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	139	11.09	-	-	25	11.74	39	10.25	-	-	-	-	34	10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																				
Guards	94	8.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	89	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	424	6.85	-	-	-	-	53	7.16	38	5.90	107	5.04	85	7.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	333	6.91	10	6 85	72	8.07	39	7.02	31	5.93	-	-	49	8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	3,718	8.66	200	9 40	637	8.97	223	8.97	397	7.21	684	6.88	680	9.31	253	$9.66	-	-	-	-
Men	3,313	8.69	197	9 41	563	9.00	210	8.92	385	7.21	572	6.97	566	9.30	212	9.76	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	74	8.79	13	9.75	12	7.22	-	-	98	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	492	9.63	32	9.82	107	9.95	57	9.32	32	6.80	36	7.12	133	10.24	26	10.09	-	-	-	-
Men	442	9.64	32	9.82	106	9.99	54	9.26	32	6.80	-	-	108	10.26	18	10.42	-	-	51	$10.64
Women	43	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	522	9.59	14	9.84	155	10.32	99	9.80	-	-	-	-	86	10.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium truck	201	9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	166	8.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 6. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in combination electric and gas systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
ELECTRICITY														
Generation														
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	1,276	$11.16	217	$11.57	–	–	282	$10.94	168	$11.22	–	–	–	–
Men	1,047	11.19	214	11.59	–	–	275	10.94	168	11.22	–	–	–	–
Boiler operators	–	–	–	–	–	–	172	12.43	31	11.25	–	–	–	–
Control-room operators, conventional	1,255	13.65	295	14.31	–	–	284	13.42	132	13.17	114	$13.88	–	–
Men	1,089	13.45	294	14.31	–	–	284	13.42	132	13.17	112	13.89	–	–
Control-room operators, nuclear	304	14.62	–	–	–	–	69	14.76	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	836	12.37	–	–	–	–	319	12.45	83	12.10	–	–	–	–
Men	743	12.27	–	–	–	–	317	12.47	83	12.10	–	–	–	–
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	190	13.10	–	–	–	–	71	12.57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	168	12.98	–	–	–	–	71	12.57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radiation monitors	118	13.07	–	–	–	–	35	12.18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators, class A	169	12.79	53	12.91	–	–	57	12.34	–	–	–	–	33	$13.88
Switchboard operators, class B	34	11.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	31	11.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turbine operators	232	12.41	–	–	–	–	74	11.99	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	216	12.57	–	–	–	–	60	12.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Watch engineers	761	16.72	277	17.98	66	$16.89	138	16.14	88	14.73	–	–	92	16.60
Men	710	16.73	276	17.99	66	16.89	137	16.14	88	14.73	–	–	–	–
Transmission and distribution														
Ground helpers	669	9.73	–	–	–	–	188	10.38	–	–	70	9.15	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	10.38	–	–	67	9.16	–	–
Line workers, journeyman	7,651	13.36	2,280	13.69	308	12.00	1,659	13.25	895	12.51	647	13.69	–	–
Men	6,696	13.24	2,280	13.69	308	12.00	1,659	13.25	893	12.50	647	13.69	–	–
Load dispatchers	643	15.61	104	16.39	33	14.24	83	15.31	80	14.63	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	104	16.39	33	14.24	82	15.37	79	14.65	–	–	–	–
Patrols	140	12.03	–	–	–	–	26	11.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	11.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Substation operators	624	13.28	–	–	–	–	111	12.44	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	552	13.14	–	–	–	–	111	12.44	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trouble shooters	1,723	13.76	545	14.32	151	12.64	323	12.95	155	12.92	124	13.86	–	–
Men	–	–	545	14.32	151	12.64	323	12.95	155	12.92	124	13.86	–	–
Truckdrivers, ground	892	10.60	–	–	–	–	189	11.19	120	10.48	–	–	–	–
Installation and servicing														
District representatives	418	11.43	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	11.40	–	–	–	–
Men	387	11.41	142	10.96	–	–	–	–	167	11.40	–	–	–	–
Meter repairers, class A	959	12.56	394	12.93	40	12.03	157	12.00	100	11.53	49	13.24	–	–
Men	851	12.46	393	12.94	40	12.03	155	12.02	99	11.54	49	13.24	–	–
Meter repairers, class B	364	11.05	183	10.73	–	–	79	11.32	20	10.03	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 6. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in combination electric and gas systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Installation and servicing														
Service technicians, electrical appliances	229	$11.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	$10.94	-	-	-	-
GAS														
Transmission														
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	21	11.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor operators	117	11.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	109	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	84	11.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	206	12.75	-	-	-	-	11	$10.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	164	13.02	-	-	-	-	37	12.12	36	11.54	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	12.12	35	11.56	-	-	-	-
Pipeline lead persons	137	13.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline repairers	392	11.27	-	-	-	-	242	11.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	512	13.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	12.11	-	-	85	$13.02
Men	467	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	12.11	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping														
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	36	11.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas dispatchers	116	14.20	58	$15.22	-	-	19	13.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, gas plant	14	9.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing (gasmains, gas lines, meters, and appliances)														
Gasmain fitters	3,105	11.75	1,067	11.91	187	$11.45	1,032	11.91	425	11.04	-	-	-	-
Men	2,935	11.70	1,067	11.91	187	11.45	1,031	11.91	421	11.04	-	-	-	-
Gasmain fitters' helpers	739	9.41	386	9.12	-	-	-	-	18	8.84	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	84	11.14	-	-	-	-	21	11.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	630	12.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	522	8.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	483	8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	120	11.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	315	11.24	42	11.23	16	10.31	76	11.09	78	11.00	-	-	-	-
Men	270	10.99	42	11.23	16	10.31	74	11.11	78	11.00	-	-	-	-
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	40	9.26	-	-	-	-	13	9.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	33	9.08	-	-	-	-	12	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	1,918	12.00	788	11.88	-	-	804	12.49	-	-	-	-	28	12.50
Service technicians, regulator	218	11.22	-	-	-	-	71	11.83	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Occupational earnings averages: Physical workers in combination electric and gas systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Department, occupation, and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
ELECTRICITY AND/OR GAS														
Maintenance														
Electricians, maintenance	1,809	$13.27	292	$13.53	79	$11.47	501	$13.24	210	$12.67	-	-	-	-
Men	1,602	13.09	291	13.53	79	11.47	498	13.25	210	12.67	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	776	13.57	-	-	28	11.51	194	12.99	65	12.82	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	28	11.51	193	12.99	65	12.82	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	1,842	12.56	618	12.72	61	11.08	422	11.97	75	11.38	130	$12.90	-	-
Men	-	-	618	12.72	61	11.08	422	11.97	75	11.38	130	12.90	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,574	12.25	357	13.03	-	-	525	11.90	210	11.86	210	12.84	69	$13.13
Pipefitters, maintenance	128	13.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous														
Guards	188	9.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	174	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	1,508	8.08	503	7.73	157	7.18	561	8.76	86	8.27	-	-	95	8.10
Men	1,236	8.20	411	7.78	124	7.15	486	8.96	68	8.24	-	-	-	-
Women	254	7.35	92	7.53	33	7.32	75	7.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	6,459	9.86	2,513	9.76	375	9.05	1,396	10.09	475	9.37	405	9.33	-	-
Men	5,149	9.75	2,409	9.82	346	9.07	1,232	10.13	429	9.35	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	104	8.50	-	-	-	-	46	9.57	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	1,165	10.69	286	10.42	-	-	388	10.50	116	10.47	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	278	10.41	-	-	367	10.54	111	10.47	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	8	10.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	543	10.52	79	10.31	-	-	15	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	495	10.44	78	10.34	-	-	15	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light truck	22	10.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium truck	111	9.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	92	9.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy truck	132	11.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	158	11.25	20	11.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	148	11.14	20	11.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 7. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: United States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Electricity																								
Generation																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	5,833	$10.51	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.5	2.7	4.8	4.3	9.9	13.2	28.2	20.2	9.2	5.5	0.3	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Boiler operators	2,548	12.26	-	-	-	(2)	-	.1	-	.2	.4	1.6	1.6	18.8	20.5	17.9	29.2	7.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	4,615	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	.2	.8	-	-	.1	1.1	14.9	29.7	20.5	20.0	10.8	2.0	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, nuclear	816	14.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	4.9	21.6	37.4	19.2	10.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	2,626	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	2.4	4.0	3.4	14.9	30.7	18.2	18.2	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	358	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	3.4	17.3	37.2	25.7	8.4	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
Radiation monitors	567	13.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.2	.9	-	.2	2.1	17.3	14.6	18.7	37.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	1,045	12.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.3	14.7	20.2	25.6	9.9	21.1	.6	1.7	1.1	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class B	308	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	2.6	2.9	-	1.0	22.7	29.2	11.7	26.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	786	12.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	3.3	8.8	35.2	22.8	18.4	8.8	.8	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	2,681	16.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.5	8.1	8.0	16.0	14.9	16.9	11.6	8.7	8.7	6.5
Transmission and distribution																								
Ground helpers	3,925	8.10	0.6	0.3	7.0	4.7	5.9	27.9	8.3	10.9	6.8	6.9	4.6	13.9	1.0	.4	.7	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	23,938	12.72	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.1	(2)	.1	.8	.5	5.0	24.9	26.4	21.4	18.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	1,844	15.08	-	-	-	-	1.0	.7	.4	1.3	-	.1	-	.7	5.8	6.8	12.1	12.0	28.3	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.2	3.6
Patrols	322	12.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	6.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	21.7	33.9	14.9	6.2	9.6	-	-	-	-	-
Substation operators	1,419	12.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	1.9	8.5	14.2	20.8	37.6	14.2	.7	1.2	.5	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	5,243	13.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	1.4	23.7	24.0	20.4	22.0	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	2,866	10.39	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	4.3	16.9	5.0	11.0	24.4	12.8	15.6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																								
District representatives	1,622	11.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	.2	3.0	2.2	1.4	16.5	39.8	23.5	1.4	5.3	-	.5	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	3,141	12.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.4	.5	3.9	10.4	28.0	25.2	18.4	8.2	3.2	1.3	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	1,423	10.57	-	-	.1	.5	.5	.7	2.0	5.4	3.7	3.0	16.9	27.5	31.0	7.0	1.3	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: United States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Electricity																								
Installation and servicing																								
Service technicians, electrical appliances	628	$11.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.8	2.4	8.0	41.1	44.6	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gas																								
Transmission																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	563	11.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.9	3.2	9.6	46.7	11.4	18.5	5.5	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compressor operators	2,530	11.61	–	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	.9	.2	2.6	17.1	25.9	48.5	1.4	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	1,065	12.16	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	13.2	5.0	39.2	34.5	.8	–	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.1
Corrosion technicians	961	11.09	–	–	4.1	.8	3.2	1.5	4.8	2.9	1.8	5.0	5.4	10.2	17.3	18.2	19.6	5.0	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–
Meter technicians, gas transmission	1,413	11.82	0.1	–	.4	.7	.4	.4	.5	.7	1.3	2.3	2.1	15.4	26.0	23.8	19.0	6.8	.2	–	–	–	–	–
Oilers	1,023	10.46	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	1.8	1.6	4.7	13.9	52.4	24.2	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline lead persons	1,118	12.49	–	–	–	.3	–	–	.4	1.0	.6	1.3	7.0	8.5	17.5	12.6	38.9	9.1	1.7	.8	0.4	–	–	–
Pipeline repairers	5,243	10.12	–	.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.7	3.8	10.2	2.9	13.9	39.3	21.5	.3	.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roustabouts	2,054	8.67	.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	4.4	5.0	7.8	24.4	4.0	28.9	7.7	11.2	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Welders	1 676	11.98	–	–	–	1.9	–	1.1	2.4	4.1	1.7	.8	4.1	8.7	17.1	20.6	22.9	14.1	.5	.1	–	–	–	–
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	443	11.29	–	–	–	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.8	4.3	1.4	11.1	4.5	7.4	55.1	5.2	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boiler operators	69	11.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.4	–	40.6	27.5	10.1	5.8	–	–	14.5	–	–	–	–
Gas dispatchers	564	12.20	1.1	.5	.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.1	.5	2.7	3.0	14.0	14.9	20.0	10.5	12.9	6.0	3.2	.5	.7	1.1	–
Laborers, gas plant	85	8.07	[3] 10.6	11.8	–	–	2.4	12.9	14.1	3.5	1.2	8.2	9.4	24.7	–	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation and servicing																								
Gasmain fitters	7,306	10.82	.2	.6	2.3	1.2	1.4	3.4	1.9	.4	1.2	4.0	3.9	26.2	22.8	23.0	7.0	.1	.1	.2	–	–	–	–
Gasmain fitters' helpers	2,872	8.55	6.9	6.5	2.1	2.2	3.7	5.4	3.1	4.2	10.9	11.3	29.3	11.7	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors	604	10.70	–	–	–	–	1.2	5.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.8	6.1	28.3	38.4	9.6	2.5	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installers, gasmeter	2,119	10.14	–	.9	.5	.8	8.3	4.2	3.2	3.5	2.4	17.3	6.9	12.6	14.0	10.8	14.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laborers, main installation and service	2,416	7.58	4.8	6.3	3.7	8.5	18.1	14.3	4.8	7.8	14.7	1.7	8.7	2.4	3.9	.1	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–
Leak locators, gas	519	10.18	–	.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.9	3.7	6.4	7.3	6.0	32.4	28.7	5.4	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairers, gasmeter	1,034	10.15	–	.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	4.8	3.8	2.3	6.5	9.1	10.3	30.4	12.5	11.3	3.9	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	187	8.96	–	.5	2.1	2.7	4.3	2.7	9.1	10.2	17.6	7.0	26.7	10.2	6.4	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service technicians, gas appliances	10,218	10.82	.4	.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.1	2.3	2.5	5.1	7.3	19.3	25.4	25.4	1.1	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service technicians, regulator	779	10.91	–	–	.6	.5	–	.4	1.3	7.8	4.5	2.4	6.5	22.1	29.7	15.7	8.2	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: United States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Electricity and/or gas																								
Maintenance																								
Electricians, maintenance	7,020	$12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	0.1	0.3	0.9	7.1	18.0	34.2	19.9	17.5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,559	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	.3	.5	2.8	15.4	34.3	11.2	35.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	5,075	11.83	-	(2)	-	0.1	0.1	0.9	.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	5.0	12.5	31.4	23.6	13.4	7.7	.2	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	7,531	12.56	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	.2	.5	1.0	8.4	22.1	31.2	21.7	8.7	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	299	12.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	2.3	6.0	10.4	52.2	14.0	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																								
Guards	999	8.71	0.1	2.4	2.5	1.5	6.1	10.2	9.1	4.8	9.4	14.1	32.1	6.0	1.4	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	4,026	7.51	6.6	4.4	7.2	9.8	6.9	13.2	8.8	16.0	8.9	11.6	.8	3.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	18,649	9.17	.4	.8	1.5	3.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	11.9	10.0	11.7	15.8	18.1	11.9	.2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	3,707	10.00	.1	.2	.5	1.0	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.9	4.6	13.7	14.9	19.4	22.3	6.3	.8	.2	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[4]	2,127	10.27	.3	-	(2)	.6	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.8	5.3	7.5	12.6	35.2	29.2	1.8	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light	179	9.91	3.9	-	-	-	1.1	6.1	9.5	.6	4.5	12.3	3.9	6.1	52.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	550	10.20	-	-	.2	.9	-	1.3	.5	2.4	4.9	11.8	12.9	47.1	16.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	214	10.86	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	.5	2.8	8.4	1.9	20.6	59.8	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	637	10.32	-	-	-	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	10.5	4.2	6.9	32.3	31.1	4.4	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] All workers were at $4.50 and under $5.

[4] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 8. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: New England

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Boiler operators	195	$10.87	-	-	-	-	4.6	9.7	-	12.8	2.6	53.8	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	227	12.67	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	1.8	-	18.1	-	-	31.7	5.3	6.2	-	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	42	12.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	7.1	7.1	23.8	19.0	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	270	11.37	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	4.8	27.4	9.6	5.2	10.0	20.0	4.8	2.2	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class B	55	11.06	-	-	3.6	-	12.7	-	-	-	16.4	21.8	36.4	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	102	11.19	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	5.9	-	35.3	3.9	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	137	16.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	3.6	-	5.1	3.6	6.6	.7	5.8	5.1	5.8	11.7	8.8	17.5	19.0	3.6
Transmission and distribution																									
Ground helpers	38	8.05	3.4	30.7	14.8	29.5	6.8	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	1,691	11.60	-	-	-	-	.4	-	2.7	13.0	23.7	3.0	15.0	11.3	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	89	15.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	1.1	4.5	6.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	21.3	13.5	36.0	-	-	-
Substation operators	110	11.76	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	4.5	-	9.1	1.8	53.6	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	198	12.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	42.4	17.2	-	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	19	8.47	-	21.1	31.6	-	-	31.6	5.3	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
Meter repairers, class A	263	10.76	-	-	-	-	.4	-	22.1	31.9	7.2	1.1	32.3	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	159	9.78	-	-	-	13.8	15.1	2.5	26.4	14.5	15.1	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Corrosion technicians	10	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	20.0	40.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	19	11.67	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	-	36.8	-	57.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	22	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	18.2	40.9	-	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Gas dispatchers	47	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	53.2	-	34.0	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 8. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: New England—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	264	$10.55	-	-	-	-	2.3	12.1	6.4	22.3	5.7	51.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasmain fitters' helpers	91	9.29	6.6	-	13.2	1.1	6.6	15.4	16.5	22.0	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	41	9.68	-	-	2.4	2.4	7.3	9.8	63.4	2.4	4.9	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	34	10.37	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	32.4	11.8	17.6	8.8	11.8	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	6	9.43	-	-	-	16.7	-	33.3	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	671	11.03	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	8.5	7.7	30.4	14.3	20.9	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	25	11.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	16.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	530	11.30	-	-	-	-	.4	1.7	6.0	13.6	28.1	4.2	7.5	29.8	7.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	49	11.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	10.2	4.1	12.2	6.1	44.9	-	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	334	10.86	-	-	-	.9	1.2	11.7	8.7	10.2	12.6	28.7	23.1	2.4	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	333	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	7.5	2.4	36.6	1.8	12.9	6.3	21.6	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																									
Guards	56	7.58	7.1	16.1	69.6	1.8	3.6	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	150	8.15	[2] 12.0	16.0	8.0	21.3	32.7	8.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	1,049	8.92	1.1	7.3	8.1	27.4	11.8	20.0	5.9	15.4	2.8	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	267	9.42	-	-	9.4	4.1	14.2	33.7	18.0	3.7	9.7	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[3]	54	9.82	-	5.6	-	1.9	18.5	5.6	18.5	11.1	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	9	9.39	-	-	-	-	44.4	-	33.3	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	13	9.71	-	-	-	7.7	46.2	-	-	-	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	18	10.43	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	5.6	-	77.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 6.7 percent at $6.50 and under $7; 3.3 percent at $6 and under $6.50; and 2.0 percent at under $6.

[3] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 9. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Middle Atlantic States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	378	$11.16	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	2.1	7.7	17.5	24.3	4.8	11.6	27.5	-	0.3	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	476	13.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	.2	.2	.8	3.6	4.8	21.0	10.7	29.0	28.8	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, nuclear	235	14.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	5.1	68.1	9.8	8.9	0.4	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	228	12.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	.9	1.8	21.1	.4	1.8	1.3	1.8	9.2	18.4	41.7	-	-	-	-	-
Radiation monitors	92	13.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	7.6	10.9	20.7	4.3	55.4	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	82	12.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	3.7	4.9	40.2	3.7	9.8	13.4	19.5	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class B	23	12.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.4	-	4.3	34.8	-	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	97	12.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.1	-	9.3	23.7	4.1	2.1	1.0	15.5	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	420	17.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2	-	1.2	2.4	4.5	6.0	9.3	29.3	12.4	[2]34.4
Transmission and distribution																									
Ground helpers	167	8.47	-	-	3.0	3.6	10.2	31.1	26.9	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	3,953	13.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	3.5	.2	10.4	18.5	22.2	34.3	10.7	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	194	16.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	.5	2.6	6.7	3.6	2.1	34.5	22.2	21.6	5.7
Patrols	57	12.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	7.0	12.3	10.5	42.1	1.8	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	805	13.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	4.2	11.7	6.3	21.0	27.0	26.5	2.1	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	647	10.41	-	-	-	7.1	2.2	1.4	4.0	1.5	6.3	10.4	37.2	21.0	-	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
District representatives	175	10.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	10.9	1.7	50.3	4.6	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	548	12.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	2.0	6.2	4.4	18.6	17.3	6.0	32.8	4.7	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	314	10.50	-	-	-	1.6	2.5	1.9	4.8	1.6	15.9	18.2	16.9	22.9	7.6	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Compressor operators	86	10.72	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	1.2	1.2	20.9	31.4	4.7	12.8	4.7	7.0	7.0	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	199	12.31	-	-	2.5	1.0	.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.0	6.5	3.5	11.1	8.0	10.6	10.6	15.1	20.6	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	253	12.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	5.5	5.5	4.0	24.9	.8	-	7.5	6.3	39.1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Boiler operators	26	13.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	3.8	-	-	23.1	3.8	15.4	-	-	-	-	38.5	-	-
Gas dispatchers	143	13.41	-	-	-	.7	.7	1.4	.7	-	-	2.1	1.4	12.6	11.2	6.3	7.0	4.9	4.2	5.6	25.2	7.7	4.9	-	3.5
Laborers, gas plant	62	7.54	[3]30.6	-	3.2	17.7	14.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	12.9	4.8	9.7	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Middle Atlantic States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	2,191	$11.30	-	-	-	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.5	4.7	3.0	14.2	20.4	9.9	7.3	14.7	14.1	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasmain fitters' helpers	742	9.02	0.3	1.6	0.8	10.8	-	13.3	8.5	25.6	31.9	4.9	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	185	10.73	-	-	-	10.8	1.1	-	-	1.1	7.0	18.4	9.2	13.5	16.8	20.5	.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	513	12.16	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	2.3	15.2	.4	5.3	16.2	1.2	-	59.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	459	7.53	8.5	2.0	26.6	21.1	7.8	6.8	12.4	-	14.2	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	157	11.00	-	-	-	.6	1.9	-	-	1.3	3.8	-	34.4	36.9	10.8	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	172	10.81	-	-	-	1.2	1.7	.6	2.9	2.9	8.1	27.3	15.1	2.3	18.6	16.3	1.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	2,561	11.35	-	-	(4)	(4)	1.4	.6	.1	4.5	6.7	3.3	21.7	5.0	21.7	18.1	14.8	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	181	10.42	-	-	-	1.7	3.3	.6	17.7	8.8	6.1	-	24.3	13.8	18.8	1.7	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	867	12.74	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	.9	-	4.8	1.7	41.5	19.0	14.3	5.1	12.3	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	166	13.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	.6	1.8	6.6	19.3	3.6	10.2	11.4	43.4	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	968	12.22	-	.1	-	.4	-	.3	-	.4	2.5	3.5	6.1	8.6	15.1	17.8	10.5	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	719	12.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.7	-	.1	.4	.4	10.0	20.7	12.0	37.6	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	79	13.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	1.3	5.1	-	27.8	3.8	2.5	1.3	54.4	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																									
Guards	207	9.30	.5	.5	2.4	1.9	3.9	.5	25.6	15.0	33.3	7.2	7.2	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	739	7.76	[5] 11.6	6.2	10.8	5.7	16.0	17.9	16.6	9.2	.1	4.5	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	3,901	9.56	.9	4.0	4.2	2.7	5.3	5.0	8.3	13.2	15.0	12.1	9.4	2.7	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	541	10.15	2.0	1.5	3.9	1.3	2.0	3.3	7.2	14.8	15.9	6.1	16.8	.2	6.3	2.6	15.2	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[6]	321	10.27	-	-	-	.3	-	.6	3.1	5.0	19.0	35.8	25.9	7.8	1.9	.3	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light	10	9.34	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	70.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	104	10.31	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	8.7	2.9	18.3	2.9	62.5	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	83	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	9.6	55.4	1.2	24.1	7.2	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 11.7 percent at $18 and under $19; 6.7 percent at $19 and under $20; 2.6 percent at $20 and under $21; 11.9 percent at $21 and under $22; and 1.4 percent at $22 and over.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 16.1 percent at $5 and under $5.50; and 14.5 percent at $4.50 and under $5.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

[5] Workers were distributed as follows: 6.8 percent at $5.50 and under $6; 4.4 percent at $5 and under $5.50; and 0.4 percent at under $5.

[6] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 10. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Border States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of– Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	243	$10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	13.2	21.8	8.2	12.8	17.7	20.6	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	154	12.13	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	13.0	-	29.9	4.5	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	294	12.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	6.8	1.0	31.3	10.5	27.9	12.2	1.4	0.3	-	4.4	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	242	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.2	9.5	28.5	9.1	.4	14.5	9.5	15.3	-	-	.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	71	11.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.9	8.5	9.9	-	39.4	11.3	-	-	2.8	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	23	12.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	8.7	21.7	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.4	-	26.1	-	-	-
Watch engineers	201	16.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	23.4	18.9	20.9	[2]14.5
Transmission and distribution																									
Line workers, journeyman	1,586	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.3	1.1	3.8	3.5	7.7	39.3	27.2	3.6	8.6	.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	115	14.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	2.6	-	.9	.9	1.7	4.3	13.9	12.2	4.3	5.2	33.9	16.5	2.6	-
Substation operators	18	12.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	83.3	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	622	12.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.6	1.3	48.1	15.4	22.7	3.9	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	66	8.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.8	-	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
Meter repairers, class A	166	11.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	23.5	6.0	50.0	10.2	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	79	10.54	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	13.9	7.6	31.6	26.6	-	-	-	-	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Compressor operators	435	10.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	50.1	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	80	10.98	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	1.2	-	2.5	5.0	6.3	25.0	36.2	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	40	11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	7.5	10.0	12.5	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	196	11.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	-	13.3	57.1	14.8	5.6	.5	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roustabouts	522	8.95	-	-	-	2.3	4.4	33.7	1.9	29.5	19.2	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	124	11.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	6.5	-	.8	79.8	-	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Gas dispatchers	52	11.72	-	-	1.9	-	-	5.8	-	5.8	-	3.8	32.7	3.8	-	5.8	5.8	5.8	19.2	-	-	9.6	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Border States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	412	$10.42	0.2	5.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	5.1	3.4	2.4	16.7	25.7	15.0	3.4	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	70	11.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	18.6	7.1	-	72.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	52	8.66	-	-	-	11.5	17.3	21.2	15.4	11.5	-	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	288	8.09	-	6.3	16.0	10.4	.3	18.8	46.2	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	53	9.96	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.1	13.2	1.9	56.6	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	77	10.16	-	-	-	2.6	1.3	2.6	18.2	5.2	20.8	1.3	18.2	6.5	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	19	9.43	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	5.3	31.6	21.1	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	770	11.10	-	-	-	1.8	.9	.9	6.1	3.2	17.1	2.3	7.0	3.2	10.0	37.3	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	31	10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	3.2	9.7	38.7	29.0	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	440	11.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	3.0	3.4	11.8	4.3	22.7	48.2	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	85	11.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	20.0	10.6	30.6	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	368	11.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1.4	12.5	1.4	26.4	14.1	28.5	7.6	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipefitters, maintenance	26	11.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	15.4	3.8	15.4	57.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																									
Guards	124	7.66	1.6	.8	18.5	41.9	9.7	12.1	-	-	14.5	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	528	6.89	[3] 19.9	9.3	2.7	41.1	16.9	9.8	.2	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	1,523	8.95	1.1	.2	1.1	2.3	6.7	6.2	28.2	26.5	26.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	319	9.63	.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.1	5.0	9.7	24.5	17.9	14.7	1.3	5.3	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[4]	279	9.71	-	-	-	1.4	7.5	1.4	3.2	17.2	23.7	28.0	16.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	68	10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	16.2	66.2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 6.5 percent at $18 and under $19; and 8.0 percent at $19 and over.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 7.0 percent at $5.50 and under $6; 5.3 percent at $5 and under $5.50; and 7.6 percent at under $5.

[4] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

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Table 11. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Southeast

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	743	$9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	12.2	12.9	17.0	32.2	11.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	233	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	21.9	53.2	-	11.2	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	674	12.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	2.4	26.3	66.5	0.4	3.9	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, nuclear	144	12.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	27.1	10.4	4.2	9.7	29.9	14.6	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	484	10.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	6.2	1.2	2.1	31.2	9.7	7.4	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	61	12.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	23.0	39.3	19.7	-	16.4	-	-	-
Radiation monitors	124	10.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	14.5	4.0	-	-	-	4.0	17.7	37.9	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	210	11.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	5.2	3.3	40.0	.5	48.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	146	11.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	52.7	6.8	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	188	13.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	35.6	-	22.3	2.1	18.1	19.7	-
Transmission and distribution																									
Ground helpers	571	7.23	-	-	-	3.9	21.2	19.4	29.8	8.9	11.6	-	.2	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	3,502	11.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	2.8	1.2	3.5	4.9	47.1	37.5	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	232	12.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	.9	.9	2.6	13.4	27.2	4.3	24.6	4.7	.9	9.5	7.8
Substation operators	120	11.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	6.7	9.2	15.8	26.7	35.8	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	557	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	75.6	9.9	-	4.7	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	627	8.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	7.5	11.3	48.6	12.0	14.8	.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
District representatives	163	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	1.8	12.3	2.5	1.8	.6	13.5	-	36.7	13.5	6.7	1.2	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	450	11.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.6	5.1	5.8	3.3	42.2	28.7	6.0	4.9	.7	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	180	9.22	-	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	1.7	4.4	21.1	.6	3.3	44.4	2.8	8.9	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, electrical appliances	119	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	-	21.8	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Corrosion technicians	65	9.28	-	-	-	1.5	9.2	3.1	3.1	4.6	7.7	4.6	29.2	15.4	-	1.5	4.6	-	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	70	11.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	2.9	24.3	17.1	18.6	-	-	10.0	-	24.3	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Gas dispatchers	49	7.58	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	12.2	10.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.0	16.3	6.1	-	-	4.1	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 11. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Southeast—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	240	$8.03	-	-	-	0.8	2.9	10.8	49.2	6.3	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.9	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasmain fitters' helpers	134	5.99	6.7	4.5	9.0	33.6	13.4	28.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	512	8.64	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	5.7	9.0	9.4	2.1	62.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	606	6.23	3.5	9.6	13.2	7.6	12.9	23.6	25.9	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	23	7.72	-	-	13.0	13.0	4.3	-	-	13.0	4.3	39.1	8.7	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	78	8.97	-	-	-	3.8	-	5.1	2.6	6.4	-	12.8	38.5	21.8	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	964	8.08	1.2	2.8	2.0	5.4	10.6	6.4	5.0	9.9	10.1	8.1	13.7	15.5	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	1,098	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.5	1.6	3.8	12.9	48.6	26.8	3.5	-	0.4	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	64	11.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	29.7	25.0	21.9	14.1	3.1	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	671	10.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	2.2	.6	12.1	4.5	1.8	4.3	1.6	23.0	42.6	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,163	11.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	6.6	28.1	34.4	28.3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																									
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	327	5.87	7.3	6.1	5.5	31.5	37.9	.6	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	2,135	8.27	-	.6	1.2	1.6	5.6	17.0	4.0	5.5	18.6	11.1	11.4	20.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	435	8.83	-	.7	.7	.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	23.0	8.7	6.0	11.0	16.1	3.0	.2	-	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[3]	140	9.33	-	5.0	-	-	-	.7	4.3	12.9	1.4	3.6	11.4	30.7	16.4	-	-	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	34	9.91	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	2.9	26.5	29.4	23.5	-	-	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 12. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Southwest

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Electricity																								
Generation																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	1,353	$10.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	3.8	10.7	4.7	15.8	13.1	25.6	12.9	8.6	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	969	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.8	2.1	-	-	-	.2	24.5	40.6	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	382	10.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1.8	13.9	-	25.4	53.1	4.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	42	12.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	23.8	19.0	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	52	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	5.8	76.9	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	442	15.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	21.3	21.7	25.6	5.9	5.0	2.9	10.4
Transmission and distribution																								
Ground helpers	1,421	7.34	0.4	1.3	0.8	14.2	1.2	6.8	38.4	12.9	12.1	9.5	.4	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	2,693	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	.9	.7	.4	.2	.2	2.2	.4	2.5	28.8	51.4	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	188	12.15	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	6.4	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	22.3	1.1	9.0	15.4	5.9	7.4	10.1	-	-
Substation operators	33	12.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	6.1	18.2	6.1	63.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	839	11.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	1.0	38.3	54.0	.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	425	9.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	.5	1.4	14.4	8.0	21.6	44.0	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																								
District representatives	91	12.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	578	12.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	3.8	3.6	18.3	45.7	26.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	202	10.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	2.0	5.0	2.0	16.8	39.1	33.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																								
Transmission																								
Compressor operators	1,346	11.82	-	-	.1	.5	.8	.4	.7	.2	1.2	.6	.1	1.9	.5	30.0	62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	638	12.31	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	-	.8	.9	1.7	2.7	-	5.6	.5	40.3	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	392	9.95	-	-	-	9.7	.5	6.1	2.6	10.7	4.8	2.6	4.3	4.3	12.0	18.6	14.0	9.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	695	11.51	-	.3	-	.7	1.0	.7	.9	.3	.7	1.6	3.0	2.3	21.7	20.0	25.0	21.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	495	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	5.5	4.4	77.2	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline load persons	415	11.30	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	1.0	2.7	1.7	3.4	13.5	18.6	26.5	22.7	3.6	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline repairers	2,455	9.63	-	-	.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	4.2	8.0	17.2	3.8	15.6	39.5	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roustabouts	626	7.90	-	.3	4.5	5.4	4.5	14.5	4.6	3.5	37.1	-	23.2	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	475	10.66	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	4.0	8.2	14.1	5.9	1.5	2.1	8.8	2.7	24.6	15.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 12. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Southwest—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Gas																								
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																								
Gas dispatchers	146	$12.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	0.7	0.7	4.8	4.8	17.1	43.8	8.9	8.2	4.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	-
Installation and servicing																								
Gasmain fitters	586	6.64	-	2.9	7.0	28.0	10.6	12.5	20.6	13.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	319	7.68	-	-	6.3	3.1	5.0	40.4	16.0	1.6	3.4	1.6	.9	9.1	4.4	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	75	8.05	-	-	-	5.3	9.3	16.0	8.0	5.3	24.0	9.3	13.3	1.3	5.3	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	170	7.57	-	-	2.4	7.6	11.2	4.1	25.9	17.6	7.6	15.3	3.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	868	8.21	-	-	-	10.0	4.0	5.3	10.4	15.7	12.9	12.7	12.0	8.8	5.5	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	67	8.23	-	-	-	3.0	1.5	-	-	1.5	89.6	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																								
Maintenance																								
Electricians, maintenance	1,057	12.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	9.6	15.1	38.1	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	189	12.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	2.6	25.9	62.4	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	555	11.03	-	-	.4	-	.4	.5	7.4	4.0	4.3	.7	1.4	4.5	10.5	28.6	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,330	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	1.0	6.1	18.0	42.9	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																								
Guards	98	6.79	-	-	21.4	12.2	13.3	13.3	10.2	6.1	8.2	3.1	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	462	5.92	7.8	13.4	14.3	13.2	15.4	24.9	8.4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	2,113	7.35	-	1.0	5.7	9.5	13.9	13.2	16.8	9.4	9.1	7.6	4.8	8.9	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	443	8.90	-	.2	1.1	1.4	.9	15.8	14.4	2.5	7.9	5.4	18.1	1.6	15.6	14.4	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[2]	585	10.14	-	-	-	.2	2.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	11.8	2.7	3.4	30.4	37.3	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	167	10.52	-	-	-	.6	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	.6	1.2	5.4	48.5	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	266	9.70	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.5	3.8	5.3	5.3	24.8	2.6	2.6	21.1	25.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 13. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Great Lakes

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	1,483	$10.91	-	-	-	0.1	3.8	8.6	4.1	26.0	7.5	11.7	28.6	4.9	-	1.1	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	465	12.78	-	-	-	-	-	.2	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.9	12.3	22.4	10.8	-	5.2	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	864	13.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	5.7	1.0	11.1	11.7	7.8	12.6	20.5	13.9	15.0	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, nuclear	226	14.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	2.7	12.8	2.7	8.0	17.3	18.6	32.3	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	737	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	.8	-	1.2	7.6	19.9	18.5	7.7	19.8	8.4	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, nuclear	126	12.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	3.2	5.6	34.9	1.6	-	15.9	-	21.4	3.2	-	12.7	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	188	13.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	14.4	-	14.9	-	4.3	1.1	59.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class B	96	11.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.7	6.3	1.0	5.2	5.2	-	2.1	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	199	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	7.0	-	-	21.1	2.5	13.6	13.6	2.0	10.6	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	656	16.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.7	14.2	11.4	18.0	13.1	14.0	11.1	7.2	6.3
Transmission and distribution																									
Ground helpers	248	10.00	-	2.4	2.0	13.7	2.0	45.6	1.6	-	3.2	10.1	4.0	4.8	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	4,764	13.18	-	-	-	-	.1	-	(2)	.1	.5	5.0	8.9	16.0	15.4	6.0	15.1	28.3	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	326	16.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.6	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.8	9.2	4.6	6.1	14.4	10.7	7.1	10.1	7.7	8.6	[3] 12.9
Patrols	41	11.48	-	-	-	14.6	4.9	9.8	2.4	-	-	19.5	4.9	-	-	36.6	-	-	2.4	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
Substation operators	450	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.6	11.3	1.3	.4	26.7	4.2	.7	39.8	6.4	5.1	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	913	13.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	.1	12.5	6.5	11.7	4.4	28.4	14.2	3.6	15.4	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	366	10.87	-	-	-	10.1	5.2	2.2	17.2	2.7	14.5	8.2	4.9	5.5	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
Meter repairers, class A	508	12.69	-	-	-	-	.8	1.0	2.8	.2	7.5	7.9	5.9	24.8	7.7	6.9	9.4	20.5	.6	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	340	11.26	-	-	2.6	1.8	-	2.1	7.9	5.3	17.4	2.6	51.5	3.8	2.9	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Compressor operators	141	11.42	-	-	-	-	10.6	-	7.8	9.2	2.1	12.8	.7	49.6	6.4	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	77	11.49	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	3.9	9.1	15.6	24.7	9.1	7.8	11.7	5.2	1.3	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	96	12.14	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.1	3.1	-	21.9	30.2	11.5	11.5	-	15.6	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline lead persons	175	12.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	20.0	20.6	-	22.9	-	.6	3.4	7.4	10.9	5.1	2.3	-	-	-
Welders	368	12.75	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.0	4.1	6.3	2.2	44.0	13.0	6.3	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Gas dispatchers	47	12.61	-	4.3	2.1	2.1	-	4.3	12.8	-	10.6	-	2.1	10.6	-	8.5	6.4	4.3	19.1	2.1	4.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 13. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Great Lakes—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																						
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	2,409	$11.41	-	-	-	-	0.5	3.7	6.8	18.7	9.4	13.4	7.2	18.2	9.6	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasmain fitters' helpers	513	9.91	-	-	-	0.6	6.4	2.1	70.0	2.9	8.4	4.7	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	156	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	.6	1.9	11.5	16.0	53.8	7.1	6.4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	218	10.45	-	-	-	-	9.2	9.2	20.2	4.1	39.9	.5	-	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	443	9.51	4.7	-	2.5	17.8	14.7	3.2	31.4	6.8	-	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	101	10.33	-	-	-	-	13.9	11.9	14.9	1.0	31.7	4.0	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	244	10.85	-	-	-	2.0	.4	13.5	13.1	16.4	24.2	4.1	4.1	5.3	.8	5.3	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	55	10.05	-	-	7.3	-	5.5	-	58.2	5.5	3.6	1.8	16.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	1,977	11.67	-	-	.2	-	.4	-	6.9	8.6	3.0	42.8	10.9	5.9	7.8	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	238	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	11.8	13.9	32.8	2.1	3.8	20.2	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	1,616	13.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	1.0	1.4	5.1	1.8	11.2	9.8	12.7	10.0	41.4	4.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	299	12.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	1.7	19.7	5.0	11.0	8.7	13.7	4.0	35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	1,108	11.91	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	8.7	5.7	14.4	12.8	8.7	10.6	18.1	.5	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	1,579	12.87	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.3	.4	10.4	11.3	5.0	10.8	5.5	14.6	.4	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																									
Guards	63	9.33	3.2	1.6	1.6	6.3	15.9	41.3	3.2	4.8	9.5	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	1,125	8.48	[4] 11.8	9.9	7.2	26.6	10.6	17.1	1.8	3.1	4.4	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	3,740	9.66	.5	3.5	.8	21.5	6.8	6.5	23.2	5.6	15.1	4.7	10.8	.7	.3	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	955	10.41	.2	1.8	.6	4.5	.5	8.3	24.1	20.3	11.8	5.9	11.4	9.9	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[5]	282	10.74	-	-	-	-	.7	14.9	10.6	16.3	16.0	12.4	22.7	3.5	1.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	69	10.68	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	23.2	5.8	50.7	10.1	-	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy	21	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	38.1	-	4.8	23.8	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tractor-trailer	38	10.53	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	21.1	21.1	10.5	21.1	2.6	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 9.2 percent at $20 and under $21; 3.1 percent at $21 and under $22; and 0.6 percent at $22 and over.

[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 3.4 percent at $6.50 and under $7; 5.6 percent at $6 and under $6.50; and 2.8 percent at under $6.

[5] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 14. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Middle West

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Electricity																								
Generation																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	468	$11.24	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.0	15.2	8.3	24.6	17.5	2.1	11.3	-	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler operators	138	$11.46	0.7	2.2	-	1.4	-	6.5	10.1	-	25.4	1.4	2.9	14.5	25.4	7.2	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	404	13.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	12.6	6.4	6.9	10.4	5.4	6.9	36.6	-	-	-	-
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	260	12.33	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1	15.4	16.5	51.5	1.5	4.2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	49	13.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	8.2	-	-	18.4	51.0	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	83	12.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	19.3	2.4	14.5	4.8	34.9	14.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	232	15.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	35.8	3.4	-	7.8	.9	13.4	9.9	12.5	11.6	3.4
Transmission and distribution																								
Ground helpers	155	9.20	-	10.9	7.7	-	1.3	8.3	61.5	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	1,636	12.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	.3	2.9	11.3	7.0	24.6	12.0	32.3	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	150	14.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	2.0	9.3	4.0	13.3	2.7	14.0	9.3	22.7	14.7	7.3	-	-
Substation operators	94	13.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	16.0	50.0	14.9	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	344	13.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	5.5	7.6	26.7	39.8	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	167	10.37	-	-	-	.6	3.0	6.0	9.6	44.3	16.8	19.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																								
District representatives	242	11.69	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	2.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	36.0	33.5	.8	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	179	11.91	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	.6	15.6	3.9	34.6	15.1	16.8	8.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class B	47	10.87	-	-	-	2.1	6.4	12.8	4.3	-	21.3	31.9	8.5	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, electrical appliances	64	11.24	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	3.1	-	-	59.4	9.4	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																								
Transmission																								
Compressor operators	122	11.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.3	16.4	44.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor station operators, multiplant stations	164	11.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	47.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	74	10.77	-	-	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.4	4.1	-	20.3	20.3	2.7	13.5	5.4	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	149	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	.7	6.0	15.4	63.8	11.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																								
Gas dispatchers	29	11.58	-	-	3.4	10.3	-	-	-	6.9	37.9	-	-	3.4	24.1	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Middle West—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 7.00	7.00 and under 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Gas																								
Installation and servicing																								
Gasmain fitters	495	$10.95	-	-	2.0	1.2	-	7.1	1.4	12.5	14.7	27.3	32.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installers, gasmeter	143	10.91	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	8.4	18.2	67.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, main installation and service	42	8.54	-	-	38.1	14.3	14.3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leak locators, gas	39	10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.9	53.8	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repairers, gasmeter	136	10.72	-	-	-	-	1.5	5.9	7.4	28.7	35.3	8.8	.7	1.5	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, gas appliances	886	10.57	-	-	3.8	.6	1.0	12.5	-	16.0	35.6	19.6	10.4	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service technicians, regulator	70	11.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	1.4	47.1	8.6	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and/or gas																								
Maintenance																								
Electricians, maintenance	587	12.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	6.0	7.2	13.8	25.7	42.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	277	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	4.0	15.2	65.0	4.0	7.9	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	239	11.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	3.3	7.1	38.1	6.3	7.1	12.1	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	688	12.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	.4	7.1	3.2	14.1	23.1	7.4	38.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																								
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	290	8.45	8.3	8.6	5.5	28.3	9.0	39.7	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter readers	992	9.55	2.0	2.4	6.4	1.8	6.7	28.4	19.4	18.3	6.6	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	185	10.39	-	-	3.2	4.3	2.2	11.4	13.5	21.6	14.6	17.8	5.4	3.2	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers[2]	79	10.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	44.3	24.1	11.4	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	28	10.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	92.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 15. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Mountain States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Electricity																									
Generation																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	431	$10.74	-	-	-	4.6	-	0.7	-	10.2	14.6	19.7	13.7	2.3	4.4	-	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control-room operators, conventional	253	13.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	3.2	26.9	28.9	33.6	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators, class A	32	12.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	6.3	-	37.5	9.4	9.4	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turbine operators	72	12.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	63.9	-	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch engineers	150	16.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	22.7	30.0	26.0	[2]18.7
Transmission and distribution																									
Ground helpers	145	8.48	4.8	2.8	2.1	8.3	12.4	18.6	11.0	29.0	1.4	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line workers, journeyman	1,404	13.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	.1	2.1	1.8	.5	27.8	33.7	.4	32.3	-	-	-	-	-
Load dispatchers	98	15.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	3.1	-	2.0	1.0	4.1	5.1	5.1	22.4	22.4	9.2	9.2	[3]14.3
Substation operators	72	12.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	16.7	12.5	6.9	5.6	6.9	34.7	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trouble shooters	284	13.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	19.7	52.1	4.6	23.2	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, ground	69	10.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	-	-	15.9	-	17.4	47.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation and servicing																									
District representatives	28	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	17.9	64.3	-	-	-	-	-
Meter repairers, class A	112	12.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	5.4	30.4	23.2	17.9	.9	19.6	-	-	-	-	-
Gas																									
Transmission																									
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas transmission	87	11.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	14.9	42.5	13.8	5.7	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-
Compressor operators	194	12.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.1	1.0	.5	75.8	-	6.2	9.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Corrosion technicians	49	12.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	4.1	6.1	-	4.1	4.1	24.5	10.2	14.3	18.4	2.0	-	-	4.1	-	-
Meter technicians, gas transmission	100	13.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	66.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	-	-	-
Oilers	23	11.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	-	39.1	-	-	-	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roustabouts	68	9.13	-	-	-	10.3	8.8	7.4	8.8	1.5	57.4	1.5	1.5	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders	62	13.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	1.6	1.6	11.3	1.6	4.8	1.6	6.5	30.6	29.0	1.6	1.6	3.2	-	-
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																									
Gas dispatchers	30	12.78	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	13.3	-	13.3	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	16.7	3.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Mountain States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 6.00	6.00 and under 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Gas																									
Installation and servicing																									
Gasmain fitters	175	$12.31	–	–	–	0.6	–	1.1	2.9	–	2.9	5.1	7.4	1.1	6.3	45.7	2.9	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.9	4.0	6.9	–	–
Installers, gasmeter	159	11.46	–	–	0.6	1.3	3.1	1.3	2.5	4.4	7.5	5.7	1.9	1.3	6.3	32.7	25.8	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laborers, main installation and service	111	7.80	–	20.7	29.7	18.0	4.5	3.6	8.1	1.8	–	–	3.6	7.2	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	–
Repairers, gasmeter	24	10.63	4.2	–	–	–	–	12.5	4.2	–	4.2	8.3	37.5	–	–	20.8	4.2	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairers' helpers, gasmeter	15	9.17	–	–	6.7	–	–	20.0	26.7	13.3	6.7	–	26.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service technicians, gas appliances	167	11.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	.6	.6	1.2	40.1	4.2	4.8	.6	3.6	12.6	30.5	.6	.6	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity and/or gas																									
Maintenance																									
Electricians, maintenance	383	13.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.8	–	1.8	31.6	20.1	4.4	40.7	.5	–	–	–	–
Machinists, maintenance	104	13.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.8	5.8	1.0	–	8.7	4.8	8.7	66.3	–	–	1.0	–	–
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	198	12.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	3.5	1.0	3.5	4.5	28.3	5.6	7.1	3.0	3.5	35.9	–	–	–	–	–
Mechanics, maintenance	537	12.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.9	1.5	2.6	–	3.4	1.1	56.6	24.6	9.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous																									
Janitors, porters, or cleaners	209	6.31	[4] 45.0	9.1	3.8	11.0	8.1	19.1	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meter readers	705	8.91	3.5	2.6	5.1	4.8	12.8	13.0	15.5	2.7	7.2	12.8	13.8	4.3	1.8	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock clerks	140	10.18	–	–	.7	1.4	–	9.3	.7	14.3	9.3	21.4	3.6	34.3	1.4	2.1	.7	.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers[5]	193	10.51	–	–	–	–	–	7.8	4.1	3.3	7.8	14.0	9.8	40.9	.5	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tractor-trailer	28	11.00	–	–	–	–	–	10.7	–	3.6	3.6	17.9	14.3	7.1	3.6	39.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 10.7 percent at $18 and under $19; and 8.0 percent at $19 and over.

[3] All workers were at $18 and under $19.

[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 7.7 percent at $5.50 and under $6; 6.7 percent at $5 and under $5.50; 15.3 percent at $4.50 and under $5; and 15.3 percent at $4 and under $4.50.

[5] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 16. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Pacific States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under 8.00	8.00 and under 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
			Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
Electricity																								
Generation																								
Auxiliary-equipment operators, electric	468	$12.00	–	–	–	0.6	5.8	4.9	11.5	13.9	13.2	12.8	–	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control-room operators, conventional	454	15.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	21.4	11.2	45.4	20.3	–	–	–	–	–
Control-room operator assistants, conventional	191	13.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	7.9	36.1	53.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Watch engineers	255	18.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.5	37.3	8.6	7.1	22.0	20.4	1.2
Transmission and distribution																								
Ground helpers	609	10.12	1.1	4.4	6.9	4.3	7.4	31.7	42.9	.5	–	–	.3	–	–	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Line workers, journeyman	2,709	14.58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.7	57.6	8.7	24.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Patrols	64	13.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	3.1	48.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	45.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Substation operators	121	14.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76.9	–	3.3	14.0	5.8	–	–	–	–
Trouble shooters	681	14.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58.9	3.5	37.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation and servicing																								
Meter repairers, class A	337	14.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	11.0	.6	3.6	21.4	25.8	–	24.0	12.5	–	–	–	–	–
Gas																								
Transmission																								
Compressor operators	65	11.46	1.5	–	–	–	20.0	–	–	4.6	38.5	35.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meter technicians, gas transmission	159	13.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54.7	1.3	–	–	44.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Welders	153	13.07	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.4	–	25.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	34.0	–	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacture, storage, and pumping																								
Gas dispatchers	21	14.47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.8	–	47.6	9.5	–	33.3	4.8	–	–	–	–	–
Installation and servicing																								
Gas-main fitters	534	11.94	–	–	–	1.9	.2	4.5	–	15.0	36.3	9.7	30.9	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors	32	12.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46.9	–	6.3	31.3	15.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installers, gasmeter	162	11.55	–	–	–	–	5.6	2.5	5.6	29.6	–	56.2	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repairers, gasmeter	99	11.68	–	–	8.1	4.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	29.3	1.0	4.0	44.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service technicians, regulator	36	12.67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27.8	8.3	2.8	–	38.9	22.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Occupational earnings distribution of physical workers: Pacific States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Department and occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 8.00	8.00 and under 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
Electricity and/or gas																								
Maintenance																								
Electricians, maintenance	442	$14.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	24.7	6.3	40.5	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance (automotive)	634	13.34	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.2	18.5	15.3	2.5	5.5	50.2	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous																								
Meter readers	2,491	10.28	2.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.8	10.0	32.0	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock clerks	422	11.63	.2	-	.2	2.6	3.6	1.9	1.7	25.4	52.4	1.4	3.8	.5	4.0	1.9	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckdrivers	194	11.30	-	-	-	-	7.2	3.6	1.0	43.3	37.1	-	5.2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 17. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in all electric and gas utility systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Accounting clerks	6,449	$8.43	316	$8.15	986	$9.60	559	$7.87	707	$7.54	1,463	$7.59	1,052	$8.82	375	$6.96	337	$7.78	654	$10.62
Men	-	-	52	8.87	245	10.42	108	9.03	118	8.44	-	-	-	-	15	8.77	-	-	-	-
Women	4,803	7.94	264	8.01	709	9.27	451	7.59	589	7.36	-	-	862	8.49	360	6.88	298	7.65	-	-
Level I	1,039	7.02	-	-	227	8.10	65	6.39	104	5.78	-	-	135	7.13	28	5.46	45	7.04	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	56	7.95	-	-	10	6.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	835	6.64	-	-	171	8.14	60	6.20	94	5.74	-	-	128	7.08	28	5.46	44	7.08	-	-
Level II	2,293	7.97	127	7.34	328	9.02	218	6.83	296	7.55	460	7.14	340	7.95	117	6.26	117	7.03	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	64	10.15	26	7.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	119	7.31	260	8.76	192	6.74	230	7.20	-	-	315	7.92	109	6.07	112	7.03	-	-
Level III	2,019	8.72	130	8.68	276	10.07	163	8.47	261	8.29	480	8.02	345	9.20	142	7.08	95	7.69	127	11.04
Men	-	-	30	8.79	-	-	38	9.09	31	8.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	1,568	8.41	100	8.64	-	-	125	8.29	230	8.22	363	7.81	277	8.95	139	7.07	83	7.68	-	-
Level IV	1,034	10.32	30	9.29	155	12.21	113	9.85	18	9.26	221	9.89	219	10.58	88	8.16	80	9.43	110	11.27
Men	-	-	-	-	69	12.59	39	10.09	-	-	-	-	71	11.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	647	9.81	20	9.26	86	11.89	74	9.72	14	8.70	-	-	136	10.20	84	8.09	59	9.23	-	-
Cashiers	2,733	6.79	121	6.99	330	8.73	128	6.85	583	5.69	509	6.91	374	7.36	344	6.32	106	6.62	238	6.31
Men	-	-	-	-	100	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	2,478	6.69	121	6.99	230	7.87	120	6.87	576	5.70	-	-	362	7.34	341	6.30	91	6.91	237	6.31
File clerks	445	6.60	33	5.66	68	7.91	21	7.03	-	-	65	5.49	74	7.21	23	5.84	40	6.07	-	-
Men	70	7.03	-	-	20	8.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	364	6.57	33	5.66	48	7.80	18	6.99	81	5.79	43	5.52	56	7.29	20	5.87	38	6.04	-	-
Level I	197	6.10	31	5.64	-	-	-	-	33	5.11	28	4.97	35	6.89	-	-	10	5.26	14	8.29
Women	165	6.07	31	5.64	-	-	-	-	31	5.10	-	-	27	6.94	11	5.23	9	5.23	13	8.32
Level II	184	6.54	-	-	22	7.57	15	6.85	-	-	-	-	31	7.00	7	5.66	23	5.94	-	-
Men	36	6.62	-	-	6	7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	147	6.53	-	-	16	7.45	13	6.86	-	-	-	-	22	6.97	6	5.79	22	5.85	-	-
Level III	64	8.34	-	-	16	9.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9.41	-	-	7	7.70	-	-
Men	12	8.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	52	8.25	-	-	12	9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9.69	-	-	7	7.70	-	-
Key entry operators	2,604	8.08	151	7.65	436	9.12	152	6.87	286	7.02	407	6.72	391	7.85	165	7.09	142	6.99	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	2,195	7.66	149	7.67	435	9.12	147	6.84	268	7.07	365	6.76	388	7.85	162	7.09	132	6.95	-	-
Level I	1,446	7.54	84	7.59	183	7.80	97	6.29	228	6.86	192	6.02	157	7.19	126	6.83	87	6.51	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	1,193	7.03	82	7.63	182	7.81	94	6.26	211	6.92	170	6.01	156	7.20	123	6.83	77	6.39	-	-
Level II	1,158	8.75	67	7.72	253	10.07	55	7.90	58	7.66	215	7.34	234	8.29	39	7.93	55	7.74	-	-
Women	1,002	8.41	67	7.72	253	10.07	53	7.88	57	7.63	195	7.41	232	8.29	39	7.93	55	7.74	-	-
Messengers	481	5.69	29	5.87	80	6.01	60	5.74	45	5.81	76	4.88	97	5.91	23	5.29	40	4.71	31	7.35
Men	-	-	11	5.51	26	6.33	26	5.62	33	6.08	-	-	47	6.02	13	5.26	-	-	-	-
Women	237	5.59	18	6.09	54	5.85	34	5.83	12	5.05	-	-	46	5.82	10	5.33	14	5.00	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Order clerks	155	$8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	$7.53	-	-	-	-
Women	142	8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	7.49	-	-	-	-
Level II	68	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	60	7.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	603	8.44	43	$8.96	71	$9.93	61	$7.95	59	$6.90	124	$7.98	141	$8.22	54	8.47	21	$8.93	29	$10.83
Men	-	-	-	-	16	11.01	11	8.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	518	8.33	40	8.93	52	9.64	50	7.74	48	6.98	107	7.71	123	8.20	50	8.48	19	8.71	29	10.83
Receptionists	297	7.31	-	-	22	8.44	14	6.44	48	6.84	39	6.39	10	8.28	109	7.84	20	5.40	30	8.01
Secretaries	9,979	9.35	616	9.19	1,289	11.06	932	9.33	1,355	8.38	2,225	8.60	1,375	9.99	580	8.29	673	8.36	934	10.72
Women	9,333	9.36	616	9.19	1,247	11.05	930	9.33	1,353	8.38	-	-	1,347	9.94	580	8.29	662	8.30	820	10.55
Level I	1,355	7.73	-	-	189	8.50	43	7.23	309	7.19	320	7.01	188	7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	1,285	7.76	-	-	188	8.48	43	7.23	309	7.19	-	-	185	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	2,519	8.49	171	8.32	131	9.63	379	8.70	313	7.04	689	8.36	400	9.99	106	6.79	159	7.17	171	9.35
Level III	3,652	9.28	279	9.27	380	10.67	394	9.58	352	8.48	783	8.52	455	9.63	272	8.17	317	8.65	420	10.67
Women	3,353	9.25	279	9.27	380	10.67	393	9.59	351	8.48	-	-	455	9.63	272	8.17	308	8.54	-	-
Level IV	1,572	10.79	115	10.58	275	12.14	93	11.13	253	10.07	322	9.95	252	11.54	100	9.43	95	10.40	67	11.60
Women	1,489	10.80	115	10.58	258	12.09	93	11.13	253	10.07	269	10.10	240	11.49	100	9.43	94	10.37	67	11.60
Level V	681	12.09	18	11.22	114	14.48	23	12.27	128	10.95	111	11.37	80	12.25	63	10.20	28	11.08	116	12.94
Women	625	12.14	18	11.22	114	14.48	23	12.27	127	10.94	-	-	67	12.15	63	10.20	27	10.99	116	12.94
Stenographers	3,359	7.96	71	7.65	782	8.63	136	7.13	402	6.77	459	7.33	787	8.24	292	7.21	100	7.31	330	9.29
Women	3,100	7.88	71	7.65	771	8.64	136	7.13	402	6.77	-	-	786	8.24	292	7.21	100	7.31	-	-
Level I	1,720	7.55	51	7.39	397	8.00	75	7.05	163	5.95	256	6.97	394	8.10	183	6.81	73	7.16	-	-
Level II	1,565	8.44	20	8.33	379	9.30	-	-	239	7.32	201	7.82	393	8.39	109	7.88	27	7.71	146	9.97
Women	1,375	8.34	20	8.33	378	9.30	-	-	239	7.32	-	-	392	8.39	109	7.88	27	7.71	-	-
Switchboard operators	758	7.48	51	7.47	117	8.56	53	6.70	88	6.83	147	6.63	145	7.95	47	7.25	40	6.63	70	8.57
Women	648	7.50	49	7.53	115	8.54	50	6.72	88	6.83	-	-	128	7.93	47	7.25	37	6.57	-	-
Switchboard operators-receptionists	240	6.39	19	7.57	27	6.56	18	6.26	49	5.41	46	6.17	42	7.15	24	6.48	11	6.64	-	-
Transcribing-machine typists	31	7.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	2,613	6.87	163	5.87	637	7.49	-	-	88	6.08	682	6.14	494	7.25	45	6.11	120	5.83	201	8.82
Women	2,173	6.78	163	5.87	626	7.48	-	-	88	6.08	-	-	484	7.24	44	6.03	114	5.74	-	-
Level I	1,070	6.23	-	-	279	6.56	-	-	80	5.92	109	5.90	227	6.58	35	5.69	81	5.44	32	7.88
Level II	1,391	7.29	91	6.40	206	8.79	28	7.27	-	-	573	6.18	267	7.81	10	7.58	39	6.63	169	9.00
Women	-	-	91	6.40	204	8.79	28	7.27	-	-	-	-	259	7.81	9	7.34	34	6.45	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																				
Computer data librarians	119	8.68	-	-	34	10.38	9	9.27	10	7.60	26	7.66	8	8.09	-	-	10	8.41	13	7.28
Men	-	-	-	-	14	10.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	85	8.74	-	-	20	10 47	9	9.27	10	7.60	17	7.49	8	8.09	-	-	8	8.61	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Professional and technical occupations																				
Computer operators	1,513	$9.70	106	$9.88	221	$11.51	112	$9.60	153	$8.26	250	$8.24	267	$9.97	106	$8.54	124	$10.13	174	$10.72
Men	-	-	79	9.92	184	11.64	74	9.96	116	8.43	-	-	146	10.74	72	9.31	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	27	9.79	-	-	38	8.90	37	7.72	-	-	107	9.10	34	6.93	-	-	-	-
Level I	299	7.84	9	6.52	48	10.08	39	8.40	40	7.32	65	6.89	31	7.52	27	5.89	19	7.30	21	9.68
Men	-	-	8	6.47	-	-	23	8.39	29	7.45	-	-	-	-	12	5.89	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8.41	11	6.96	-	-	-	-	15	5.89	-	-	10	8.75
Level II	734	9.38	69	9.93	81	10.69	57	10.15	75	8.01	120	8.34	131	9.28	39	8.18	61	9.39	101	10.38
Men	-	-	47	10.03	68	10.72	39	10.66	53	8.11	-	-	59	10.10	24	8.68	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	22	9.72	-	-	18	9.04	22	7.76	-	-	68	8.64	15	7.38	-	-	-	-
Level III	470	11.38	28	10.84	92	12.96	16	10.58	38	9.74	55	9.33	105	11.57	40	10.69	44	12.38	52	11.79
Men	-	-	24	10.83	87	12.96	12	10.71	34	9.76	-	-	73	11.94	36	10.87	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	2,980	11.73	201	10.68	495	12.27	172	12.02	387	12.25	581	11.88	489	10.97	191	11.14	206	11.61	258	12.17
Men	1,709	12.01	154	10.80	321	12.78	120	12.34	246	12.37	-	-	244	11.18	112	11.57	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	47	10.27	174	11.31	52	11.29	141	12.05	-	-	235	10.67	79	10.53	-	-	-	-
Level I	709	10.16	52	9.18	171	10.54	-	-	71	11.02	171	10.38	106	9.37	31	9.12	20	9.45	52	9.83
Men	-	-	29	9.32	95	10.69	-	-	42	11.13	-	-	56	9.27	16	8.97	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	23	8.99	76	10.36	-	-	29	10.85	-	-	49	9.47	15	9.28	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,433	11.54	92	10.68	155	11.71	91	11.38	195	12.43	269	11.88	241	10.63	109	11.29	108	10.77	173	12.31
Men	811	11.70	78	10.65	91	12.01	62	11.60	128	12.54	-	-	110	10.73	64	11.75	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	14	10.83	64	11.28	29	10.91	67	12.23	-	-	124	10.44	45	10.64	-	-	-	-
Level III	775	13.66	57	12.05	169	14.52	46	14.01	58	15.60	141	13.69	142	12.74	51	12.05	78	13.34	33	15.14
Men	501	13.93	47	11.97	135	14.78	37	14.18	34	16.15	-	-	78	13.17	32	12.52	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	10	12.45	34	13.48	-	-	24	14.82	-	-	62	12.09	19	11.26	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,989	14.53	191	14.48	412	15.46	220	13.18	337	12.04	362	15.43	597	14.25	122	14.36	320	15.16	428	15.52
Men	1,955	14.90	166	14.57	300	16.03	152	13.76	186	12.49	-	-	397	14.39	90	14.72	227	15.54	-	-
Women	-	-	25	13.84	112	13.94	68	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	13.73	-	-	-	-
Level I	654	12.51	44	12.84	74	12.47	56	10.48	-	-	90	14.15	99	12.05	28	12.40	32	12.75	91	16.14
Men	-	-	40	13.03	41	13.03	26	10.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13.19	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	33	11.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12.31	-	-
Level II	1,427	14.30	82	14.21	185	15.55	113	13.17	132	13.26	176	14.97	261	13.36	57	14.05	168	14.43	253	14.96
Men	964	14.51	71	14.36	133	15.95	84	13.43	76	13.65	129	14.74	169	13.38	48	14.32	128	14.54	-	-
Women	-	-	11	13.27	52	14.52	29	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12.62	40	14.07	-	-
Level III	908	16.33	65	15.92	153	16.79	51	16.16	65	13.63	96	17.47	237	16.15	37	16.33	120	16.82	84	16.55
Men	638	16.60	55	15.98	126	17.08	42	16.41	43	13.80	68	17.56	176	16.06	23	17.01	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	10	15.62	27	15.45	9	14.98	22	13.30	-	-	-	-	14	15.21	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 17. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in all electric and gas utility systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Professional and technical occupations																				
Drafters	3,822	$10.48	163	$9.95	710	$12.71	295	$10.10	483	$8.56	690	$9.61	619	$10.50	295	$10.27	277	$9.90	290	$11.70
Men	2,882	10.78	135	10.04	656	12.94	245	10.45	352	8.85	-	-	521	10.67	239	10.67	227	10.01	-	-
Women	-	-	28	9.48	54	10.03	50	8.38	131	7.77	-	-	-	-	56	8.58	-	-	-	-
Level I	180	7.18	-	-	22	10.27	27	6.58	40	6.47	35	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	126	7.35	-	-	-	-	17	6.71	31	6.44	-	-	42	7.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6.35	9	6.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	572	7.91	17	8.19	82	9.57	49	7.88	133	6.84	119	7.31	75	7.90	49	8.26	30	7.66	-	-
Men	399	8.10	12	8.11	69	9.82	34	7.93	89	6.93	-	-	62	8.00	32	8.31	25	7.52	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	13	8.27	15	7.76	-	-	-	-	13	7.43	17	8.16	-	-	-	-
Level III	1,132	9.29	78	9.56	178	11.12	97	9.15	145	8.35	272	8.05	131	10.09	71	8.08	96	8.48	64	9.93
Men	828	9.51	63	9.55	158	11.23	78	9.20	97	8.67	189	8.81	98	10.32	50	8.24	77	8.53	-	-
Women	-	-	15	9.63	20	10.24	19	8.94	48	7.69	-	-	29	9.44	21	7.70	19	8.28	-	-
Level IV	1,228	11.46	51	10.72	215	13.17	69	11.89	131	10.26	191	11.41	246	11.15	82	10.58	93	10.56	-	-
Men	940	11.63	44	10.79	207	13.30	67	11.91	102	10.39	126	11.93	220	11.23	72	10.64	79	10.69	-	-
Women	-	-	7	10.26	8	9.91	-	-	29	9.77	-	-	-	-	10	10.12	-	-	-	-
Level V	710	13.60	-	-	213	15.05	53	13.36	-	-	73	13.67	116	12.78	92	12.81	58	12.35	-	-
Men	589	13.78	-	-	204	15.12	49	13.49	-	-	-	-	99	12.98	84	13.09	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	9	13.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	1,773	12.64	28	11.06	230	12.53	212	12.14	205	11.50	197	12.71	287	12.50	231	13.04	218	12.72	165	14.65
Level I	167	11.08	-	-	41	12.99	20	9.14	43	9.02	9	11.01	-	-	-	-	19	12.05	14	13.33
Level II	718	12.31	7	9.96	96	11.63	102	12.25	103	12.10	38	12.48	115	11.90	67	12.71	111	11.97	79	14.35
Level III	875	13.20	18	11.78	91	13.28	90	12.69	59	12.26	150	12.87	159	12.90	148	13.32	88	13.81	72	15.24
Peripheral equipment operators	137	8.85	-	-	18	10.63	11	7.82	-	-	-	-	27	10.70	18	10.32	-	-	-	-
Men	71	9.08	-	-	10	10.52	10	7.77	-	-	-	-	11	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	66	8.62	-	-	8	10.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10.60	9	9.50	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	174	11.39	11	10.15	40	11.42	13	10.91	-	-	25	10.86	36	12.34	-	-	13	11.28	-	-
Women	153	11.39	11	10.15	39	11.46	13	10.91	-	-	-	-	32	12.34	-	-	12	11.28	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

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Table 18. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in electric systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Accounting clerks	2,478	$8.06	182	$8.43	226	$9.43	364	$7.70	427	$7.32	495	$7.58	371	$8.87	146	$7.64	151	$7.72	116	$9.11
Men	–	–	–	–	49	9.96	51	8.57	63	7.48	–	–	41	10.19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	2,026	7.89	149	8.31	177	9.29	313	7.56	364	7.30	–	–	330	8.71	144	7.63	123	7.37	103	8.89
Level I	318	7.21	–	–	–	–	54	6.58	–	–	–	–	20	6.78	–	–	15	6.96	–	–
Men	31	8.91	–	–	22	9.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	287	7.03	–	–	–	–	50	6.43	34	5.41	–	–	20	6.78	–	–	14	7.08	–	–
Level II	858	7.28	62	7.49	93	8.72	138	6.93	131	6.33	208	7.07	86	8.11	36	6.45	65	7.31	39	7.87
Men	–	–	–	–	14	9.64	15	7.87	22	6.31	–	–	9	8.19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	679	7.20	54	7.43	–	–	123	6.82	109	6.33	–	–	77	8.10	36	6.45	61	7.29	38	[illegible]
Level III	897	8.39	–	–	11	8.99	101	8.08	215	8.29	166	8.10	190	8.80	69	7.85	–	–	29	[illegible]
Men	–	–	–		–	–	14	8.18	28	8.61	–	–	21	10.49	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	767	8.29	–	–	8	9.54	87	8.07	187	8.25	–	–	169	8.59	67	7.83	–	–	27	9.81
Level IV	354	10.01	14	9.49	28	10.95	71	9.50	–	–	–	–	75	10.48	34	8.78	33	9.34	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	10	11.33	18	9.47	–	–	–	–	11	11.24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	253	9.65	–	–	18	10.73	53	9.51	–	-	–	–	64	10.35	34	8.78	–	–	31	9.54
Cashiers	1,204	6.83	62	6.55	–	–	72	6.90	326	6.23	358	7.45	117	7.61	65	7.79	–	–	–	–
Women	1,140	6.85	62	6.55	–	–	64	6.95	319	6.25	317	7.63	109	7.54	65	7.79	–	–	–	–
File clerks	244	6.38	30	5.56	9	6.47	–	–	–	–	17	5.37	44	6.98	–	–	32	6.41	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6.36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	213	6.42	30	5.56	7	6.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	7.10	–	–	30	6.39	–	–
Level I	120	5.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5.26	–	–
Women	103	5.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5.23	–	–
Level II	90	6.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6.39	–	–	15	6.58	–	–
Men	9	6.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	81	6.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6.48	–	–
Level III	34	7.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7.70	–	–
Women	29	7.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7.70	–	–
Key entry operators	1,036	7.32	77	7.65	68	8.13	99	6.72	222	7.12	211	7.02	177	7.77	51	7.24	64	6.99	67	7.74
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	6.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	968	7.36	76	7.68	68	8.13	94	6.67	204	7.20	183	7.13	175	7.77	48	7.26	54	6.91	66	7.71
Level I	585	6.87	41	7.57	18	7.06	65	6.21	179	6.89	–	–	78	7.01	45	7.00	45	6.92	42	7.89
Men	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	6.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	538	6.90	40	7.64	18	7.06	62	6.16	162	5.98	–	–	78	7.01	42	7.01	–	–	41	7.85
Level II	451	7.90	36	7.73	50	8.51	34	7.70	43	8.09	139	7.49	99	8.38	–	–	–	–	25	7.48
Messengers	196	5.66	10	5.35	33	5.73	30	5.55	30	5.55	30	5.14	43	6.08	–	–	14	5.24	–	–
Men	–	–	9	5.06	–	–	–	–	21	5.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	30	5.76	15	5.97	9	5.22	–	–	23	5.78	–	–	6	4.98	–	–
Order clerks	128	8.40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	7.53	–	–	–	–
Level II	47	8.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	282	8.43	26	8.64	15	9.59	36	8.19	44	6.69	54	8.30	65	8.44	22	10.26	13	9.21	7	11.16
Women	253	8.46	25	8.71	11	9.34	32	8.25	33	6.74	49	8.05	63	8.52	22	10.26	11	8.87	7	11.16
Receptionists	156	7.97	–	–	7	8.91	7	5.58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	7.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in electric systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Secretaries	4,425	$9.32	245	$9.30	325	$10.19	454	$9.19	1,068	$8.49	792	$9.05	712	$10.18	186	$9.24	221	$8.61	422	$10.38
Level I	358	7.45	-	-	55	8.42	-	-	205	7.26	-	-	65	7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,447	8.71	56	8.24	61	9.35	185	8.75	285	6.99	353	8.61	281	10.44	14	5.92	53	7.78	159	9.36
Level III	1,554	9.26	125	9.08	107	10.63	188	9.34	275	8.81	270	8.84	195	9.46	112	8.93	117	8.65	165	10.23
Level IV	756	10.61	54	10.58	-	-	46	11.01	184	10.23	141	10.00	145	11.36	29	9.85	30	10.09	-	-
Level V	310	11.55	10	10.99	-	-	13	11.35	-	-	-	-	26	12.12	31	11.27	10	11.36	57	12.61
Stenographers	1,829	7.69	-	-	239	7.78	-	-	387	6.76	365	7.55	462	8.49	110	7.28	-	-	-	-
Women	1,695	7.71	-	-	239	7.78	-	-	387	6.76	-	-	461	8.49	110	7.28	-	-	-	-
Level I	958	7.51	-	-	145	7.32	-	-	148	5.85	187	7.22	258	8.45	76	7.10	-	-	-	-
Level II	859	7.93	18	8.18	94	8.49	-	-	239	7.32	-	-	204	8.54	-	-	-	-	55	8.17
Women	748	7.97	18	8.18	94	8.49	-	-	239	7.32	-	-	203	8.54	-	-	-	-	55	8.17
Switchboard operators	354	7.20	34	7.51	25	7.71	30	6.17	65	6.71	77	6.97	81	7.76	22	7.28	11	6.57	9	9.19
Women	314	7.22	32	7.59	25	7.71	30	6.17	65	6.71	-	-	69	7.65	22	7.28	10	6.57	9	9.19
Switchboard operator-receptionists	131	6.30	7	7.23	-	-	-		33	5.26	34	6.17	20	7.40	15	6.68	9	6.14	-	-
Typists	1,516	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	6.13	555	6.14	307	7.19	16	6.19	43	6.50	51	6.74
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	6.13	-	-	307	7.19	15	5.96	38	6.32	51	6.74
Level I	538	6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	5.97	-	-	135	6.10	11	4.79	-	-	-	-
Level II	826	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	6.13	172	8.04	-	-	25	6.79	39	6.60
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	8.04	-	-	-	-	39	6.60
Professional and technical occupations																				
Computer data librarians	47	7.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7.70	12	8.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	665	9.28	62	10.27	46	10.50	60	8.67	104	8.29	144	8.63	122	9.58	25	8.39	59	10.40	43	10.12
Men	-	-	46	10.43	38	10.88	39	8.99	77	8.50	-	-	71	10.17	13	9.15	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	16	9.83	8	8.71	21	8.08	27	7.66	-	-	51	8.77	12	7.56	-	-	-	-
Level I	139	7.50	-	-	-	-	31	8.04	18	7.12	39	7.14	13	7.00	-	-	9	6.93	7	9.78
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8.20	12	7.24	-	-	11	7.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	341	8.96	46	10.46	19	10.37	25	9.34	55	7.56	65	8.70	62	8.56	12	7.75	30	9.45	27	9.44
Men	-	-	31	10.78	18	10.30	17	9.88	38	7.59	-	-	25	8.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	15	9.80	-	-	-	-	17	7.49	-	-	37	8.27	9	7.60	-	-	-	-
Level III	175	11.29	12	10.89	-	-	-	-	31	10.25	30	9.96	47	11.64	7	11.42	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	11	10.95	-	-	-	-	27	10.35	-	-	35	11.96	6	11.93	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	1,353	11.66	115	10.67	-	-	-	-	308	12.68	279	11.62	201	11.18	101	11.33	91	11.13	140	11.39
Men	-	-	80	10.93	-	-	35	10.99	200	12.82	-	-	112	11.52	57	11.98	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	35	10.09	-	-	-	-	108	12.43	-	-	89	10.75	44	10.49	-	-	-	-
Level I	320	9.97	47	9.22	-	-	-	-	51	11.83	91	10.05	40	9.38	19	9.33	16	9.14	25	8.55
Men	-	-	25	9.45	-	-	-	-	29	12.14	-	-	23	9.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	22	8.96	-	-	-	-	22	11.43	-	-	17	9.43	9	9.73	-	-	-	-
Level II	673	11.69	41	11.02	-	-	-	-	137	12.99	124	11.62	100	10.49	55	12.03	50	10.75	-	-
Men	-	-	35	11.01	-	-	23	10.59	96	13.06	-	-	48	10.58	32	12.99	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	6	11.09	-	-	-	-	41	12.84	-	-	52	10.40	23	10.68	-	-	-	-
Level III	297	13.76	27	12.67	-	-	-	-	57	15.63	64	13.88	61	13.51	27	11.32	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	20	12.64	-	-	-	-	33	16.21	-	-	41	13.85	15	11.82	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in electric systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Professional and technical occupations																				
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	$14.82	-	-	20	$12.79	12	$10.69	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	1,244	$14.01	102	$14.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	$14.64	209	14.57	34	15.54	81	$14.63	293	$15.73
Men	735	14.48	81	14.72	38	$15 46	55	$11.93	149	12.39	-	-	153	14.87	27	15.75	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	21	14.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	13.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	357	12.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	11.35	-	-	-	-	87	16.16
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	574	14.04	34	13.90	32	15.15	50	11.56	104	12.91	45	13.42	78	13.47	-	-	33	14 84	-	-
Men	349	14.27	25	14.03	18	16.72	32	11.62	56	13.44	-	-	59	13.52	20	14.78	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	9	13.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	14.87	19	14.50	-	-
Level III	313	15.92	48	16.06	-	-	18	14.15	43	14.87	16	16.22	104	16.23	-	-	30	15.70	-	-
Men	211	16.17	39	16.12	-	-	12	14.32	29	14.96	-	-	82	16.31	10	17.23	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	9	15.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	1,883	9.86	116	9.92	294	11.59	145	9.36	420	8.53	318	8.81	329	10.06	-	-	78	10.27	88	11.11
Men	1,398	10.22	95	10.08	266	11.82	110	9.83	300	8.85	-	-	287	10.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	21	9.20	28	9.45	35	7.88	120	7.75	-	-	42	8.97	14	9.89	-	-	-	-
Level I	152	7.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	108	7.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	357	8.00	16	8.33	60	10.00	30	7.35	-	-	60	7.36	31	7.55	-	-	6	8.64	-	-
Men	245	8.21	11	8.32	51	10.24	17	7.25	82	6.97	-	-	30	7.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	554	9.10	59	9.62	57	10.51	53	9.22	101	8.14	143	8.40	85	9.90	10	9.78	22	8.51	24	9.96
Men	390	9.34	47	9.62	49	10.72	41	9.20	59	8.53	-	-	66	10.02	-	-	18	8.78	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	8	9.20	12	9.28	42	7.59	-	-	19	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	547	11.03	25	10.65	74	12.70	24	12.06	131	10.26	73	10.38	117	10.98	34	11.81	31	11.33	38	10.55
Men	428	11.34	22	10.81	72	12.80	24	12.06	102	10.39	-	-	109	11.07	29	11.93	26	11.46	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	9.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	273	12.94	-	-	83	12.85	-	-	-	-	20	12.77	52	12.25	-	-	19	11.09	-	-
Men	227	13.15	-	-	78	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	12.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	1,082	12.56	22	10.64	151	12.36	119	12.13	187	11.34	166	12.66	144	12.72	-	-	96	12.11	-	-
Level I	101	10.34	-	-	-	-	16	9.14	42	9.03	9	11.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	458	12.21	7	9.96	66	11.46	71	12.24	87	11.85	36	12.49	62	12.47	42	13.44	50	11.21	-	-
Level III	521	13.30	12	11.38	65	13.09	32	13.36	58	12.25	121	12.83	80	13 03	-	-	44	13.18	61	15.39
Peripheral equipment operators	49	9.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	24	10.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	25	9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	99	11.29	8	9.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	12.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	83	11.29	8	9.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12.45	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 19. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in gas transmission systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and Southwest region,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States[3]		Southwest	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations				
Accounting clerks	548	$8.56	345	$8.66
Men	126	9.02	-	-
Women	422	8.42	252	8.58
Level I	43	6.97	-	-
Level II	132	7.82	-	-
Men	19	8.98	8	7.73
Women	113	7.62	-	-
Level III	212	8.44	166	8.46
Women	163	8.56	123	8.63
Level IV	148	9.79	102	9.94
Women	99	9.67	60	9.88
Cashiers	54	6.70	-	-
File clerks	69	5.87	-	-
Women	53	5.85	22	5.70
Level I	23	5.47	-	-
Women	21	5.42	-	-
Level II	39	5.70	-	-
Women	26	5.64	-	-
Level III	7	8.11	-	-
Women	6	8.24	-	-
Key entry operators	147	7.13	68	7.10
Level I	93	6.73	40	6.44
Level II	54	7.80	28	8.04
Messengers	75	5.24	39	4.71
Men	28	5.12	-	-
Women	47	5.31	31	4.88
Payroll clerks	84	8.24	51	8.02
Men	16	9.28	8	9.99
Women	68	7.99	43	7.66
Receptionists	75	6.46	-	-
Secretaries	1,318	8.86	704	9.14
Level I	286	7.50	163	7.55
Level II	342	8.50	-	-
Level III	458	8.92	-	-
Level IV	169	10.69	91	10.42
Level V	63	11.55	51	11.29
Office clerical occupations				
Stenographers	227	$7.07	76	$6.57
Level I	154	6.62	51	6.33
Level II	73	8.00	-	-
Switchboard operators	63	7.11	27	7.06
Typists	143	6.48	-	-
Level I	58	6.14	11	5.71
Professional and technical occupations				
Computer data librarians	10	7.34	9	7.50
Women	7	7.29	6	7.51
Computer operators	103	9.19	36	8.67
Men	67	9.27	24	8.86
Women	36	9.02	12	8.30
Level I	19	7.69	-	-
Men	10	7.68	-	-
Women	9	7.70	-	-
Level II	57	9.40	26	8.53
Men	37	9.42	19	8.60
Women	20	9.34	7	8.36
Level III	27	9.80	-	-
Men	20	9.80	-	-
Women	7	9.81	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	253	12.40	157	12.81
Men	134	12.92	85	13.34
Women	119	11.82	72	12.18
Level I	78	11.21	58	11.34
Men	34	11.32	-	-
Women	44	11.12	33	11.19
Level II	127	12.32	71	12.99
Men	63	12.81	38	13.23
Women	64	11.85	33	12.72
Level III	48	14.55	-	-
Men	37	14.58	-	-
Women	11	14.46	-	-
Professional and technical occupations				
Computer systems anlaysts (business)	318	$15.79	150	$16.50
Men	224	16.07	99	16.69
Women	89	15.34	51	16.12
Level I	83	13.33	-	-
Men	47	13.55	20	14.51
Women	31	13.33	-	-
Level II	149	15.78	74	16.17
Men	110	15.75	50	16.14
Women	39	15.86	24	16.24
Level III	86	18.18	43	18.79
Men	67	18.36	29	19.15
Women	19	17.55	-	-
Drafters	485	10.91	257	10.82
Men	406	11.16	210	11.15
Women	79	9.61	47	9.36
Level I	7	7.12	-	-
Level II	52	7.77	36	7.55
Men	33	8.04	21	7.85
Women	19	7.32	15	7.12
Level III	173	9.70	83	9.44
Men	144	9.77	71	9.48
Women	29	9.37	12	9.21
Level IV	169	11.71	89	12.25
Men	144	11.73	74	12.36
Women	25	11.64	15	11.69
Level V	84	14.01	43	13.84
Electronics technicians	201	12.97	-	-
Level II	59	13.72	-	-
Level III	118	12.52	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	7	12.01	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to the Southwest region shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 20. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in gas systems, except separate transmission

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Accounting clerks	1,570	$7.69	80	$7.91	172	$8.66	82	$8.34	-	-	623	$7.02	258	$7.83	17	$8.01	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	1,214	7.31	75	7.84	-	-	61	7.61	-	-	-	-	223	7.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	392	6.06	-	-	-	-	10	5.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	352	6.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	668	7.75	49	7.53	80	8.02	-	-	-	-	181	7.08	-	-	10	8.61	-	-	49	$8.76
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	521	7.54	49	7.53	64	7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	8.74
Level III	364	8.63	23	8.50	55	10.22	19	8.99	27	$8.27	148	7.44	64	10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	254	7.99	18	8.35	-	-	-	-	24	8.0[illegible]	109	6.80	42	9.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	146	9.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	8.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	851	6.32	29	7.76	153	8.38	42	6.22	211	4.88	151	5.62	53	6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	739	6.08	29	7.76	112	7.05	42	6.22	211	4.88	-	-	51	6.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	30	6.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	26	6.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	22	6.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	8	6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	465	7.27	37	8.44	55	7.20	23	7.67	38	6.56	128	6.02	85	7.72	-	-	12	$6.71	-	-
Level I	308	7.09	29	8.44	44	6.89	10	5.77	26	6.97	80	5.73	33	7.00	-	-	12	6.71	-	-
Level II	157	7.63	8	8.41	11	8.44	-	-	-	-	48	6.51	52	8.18	-	-	-	-	6	8.85
Messengers	68	6.29	10	7.14	7	7.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	31	6.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	36	6.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	120	8.11	16	9.51	13	8.99	12	6.94	7	7.60	19	6.95	30	7.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	103	7.90	14	9.29	-	-	11	6.55	7	7.60	15	6.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	23	7.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	20	6.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	2,010	8.84	104	9.29	193	10.22	113	9.81	123	7.63	729	7.59	307	9.61	77	7.93	-	-	-	-
Women	1,727	8.94	104	9.29	170	10.24	113	9.81	123	7.63	-	-	307	9.61	77	7.93	-	-	-	-
Level I	488	8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7.58	157	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	422	8.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	402	8.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	7.05	35	9.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	9.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	712	8.69	26	9.37	44	10.84	45	9.32	31	6.92	275	7.61	123	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	661	8.73	26	9.37	44	10.84	45	9.32	31	6.92	-	-	123	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	298	10.09	24	10.25	22	11.00	22	11.26	31	8.44	90	9.42	62	11.52	27	9.20	-	-	-	-
Women	253	10.20	24	10.25	21	10.85	22	11.26	31	8.44	-	-	62	11.52	27	9.20	-	-	-	-
Level V	88	12.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10.92	14	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	187	7.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	7.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	170	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	7.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	133	7.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	122	7.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	48	8.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7.80	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table . Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in gas systems, except separate transmission—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations																				
Switchboard operators	118	$7.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	$5.75	28	$7.59	-	-	-	-	14	$8.52
Women	100	7.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7.58	-	-	-	-	13	8.54
Switchboard operators-receptionists	76	6.08	9	$7.58	17	$6.44	-	-	16	$5.72	12	6.18	11	5.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	72	6.12	9	7.58	17	6.44	-	-	16	5.72	-	-	11	5.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine typists	6	8.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	169	6.75	-	-	43	7.06	-	-	-	-	42	5.31	46	7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	153	6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	91	6.17	-	-	12	7.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	78	6.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	78	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																				
Computer data librarians	12	8.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	9	7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	288	9.65	27	9.82	56	11.09	-	-	24	8.06	70	7.22	36	12.27	17	$8.49	12	$8.64	35	11.05
Men	206	9.84	18	9.72	-	-	-	-	19	8.25	-	-	-	-	13	8.95	-	-	27	11.05
Women	-	-	9	10.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	75	8.26	-	-	20	10.98	-	-	15	7.26	22	6.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	122	9.29	14	9.10	17	9.22	-	-	9	9.39	29	7.33	21	11.30	-	-	-	-	18	10.96
Men	79	9.55	7	8.64	-	-	-	-	8	9.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10.95
Women	-	-	7	9.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	91	11.26	12	10.98	19	12.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	80	11.34	10	10.85	19	12.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	504	11.44	31	10.73	94	11.84	20	$9.81	39	9.50	145	11.35	78	11.50	-	-	-	-	66	13.41
Men	317	11.50	20	10.75	63	12.30	14	9.97	30	9.71	-	-	43	11.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	11	10.69	31	10.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	92	9.64	-	-	23	9.54	-	-	12	8.32	22	9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	53	9.55	-	-	10	9.46	-	-	10	8.46	12	9.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	39	9.77	-	-	13	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	260	11.07	23	10.79	21	10.50	18	9.85	26	9.86	74	11.24	42	11.16	6	9.39	-	-	35	12.98
Men	162	11.00	15	10.87	14	10.81	-	-	19	10.13	-	-	22	10.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	8	10.63	7	9.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	152	13.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	12.49	24	12.67	-	-	-	-	19	15.29
Men	102	13.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12.19	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in gas systems, except separate transmission—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Professional and technical occupations																				
Computer systems analysts (business)	431	$14.56	24	$12.87	37	$14.89	-	-	-	-	132	$14.68	102	$14.60	-	-	-	-	25	$16.92
Man	332	14.88	20	12.97	28	15.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	15.22	-	-	-	-	22	16.75
Women	-	-	-	-	9	12.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	67	11.98	-	-	6	9.80	-	-	-	-	38	13.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	228	13.83	16	12.65	18	15.07	-	-	-	-	57	14.62	60	12.82	-	-	-	-	16	15.46
Men	185	13.85	14	12.73	15	15.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	13.20	-	-	-	-	14	15.28
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	136	17.07	-	-	13	16.99	-	-	-	-	37	16.49	35	18.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	120	17.22	-	-	10	18.30	-	-	-	-	34	16.47	32	18.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	14	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	411	9.44	16	9.47	60	10.66	-	-	-	-	115	9.12	59	9.01	-	-	-	-	17	10.50
Men	320	9.78	16	9.47	52	11.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	9.39	-	-	-	-	13	10.88
Women	-	-	-	-	8	8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	92	7.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6.80	21	7.43	17	$8.34	-	-	-	-
Men	65	7.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7.65	15	8.38	-	-	-	-
Level III	160	8.93	11	9.57	29	10.49	26	$8.62	-	-	-	-	19	10.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	127	9.28	11	9.57	26	10.64	21	8.87	-	-	-	-	16	10.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	33	7.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	108	11.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	11.43	10	9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	88	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	42	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	37	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	101	12.12	-	-	11	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	12.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	8	10.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	46	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	47	12.48	-	-	6	12.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	13	9.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	7	9.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	6	9.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	14	11.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

Table 21. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in combination electric and gas systems

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations														
Accounting clerks	1,853	$9.50	569	$9.89	–	–	362	$9.48	197	$6.39	104	$8.14	–	–
Men	–	–	164	10.67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	405	9.57	69	$7.71	255	9.08	191	6.35	104	8.14	–	–
Level I	286	8.12	107	7.00	–	–	44	9.07	19	5.31	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	28	6.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	79	7.08	–	–	40	9.28	19	5.31	–	–	–	–
Level II	635	9.17	136	9.46	52	6.74	132	8.30	61	5.79	29	6.89	–	–
Men	–	–	–	–	11	6.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	105	9.17	41	6.70	124	8.31	60	5.83	29	6.89	–	–
Level III	546	9.44	–	–	–	–	76	9.42	66	6.21	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	48	10.59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	6.23	–	–	–	–
Level IV	386	11.13	–	–	–	–	110	11.10	51	7.75	27	10.00	61	$12.00
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	7.59	27	10.00	–	–
Cashiers	624	7.38	166	9.06	14	8.47	184	7.61	169	5.98	29	6.57	–	–
Men	–	–	58	9.76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	546	7.20	108	8.68	14	8.47	182	7.61	167	5.95	–	–	–	–
File clerks	102	7.73	57	8.15	–	–	29	7.63	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	27	8.15	17	8.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	72	7.63	40	8.00	–	–	18	7.82	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	47	7.23	18	7.82	–	–	16	7.58	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	12	7.82	–	–	–	–	7	7.70	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	35	7.03	14	7.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	23	9.50	14	9.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	6	9.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	17	9.38	10	9.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	956	9.43	304	9.72	–	–	112	8.02	78	6.81	56	7.04	–	–
Women	–	–	304	9.72	–	–	112	8.02	78	6.81	56	7.04	–	–
Level I	460	8.84	112	8.28	–	–	38	7.63	62	6.50	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	112	8.28	–	–	38	7.63	62	6.50	–	–	–	–
Level II	496	9.98	192	10.56	–	–	74	8.23	16	8.03	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	192	10.56	–	–	74	8.23	16	8.03	–	–	–	–
Messengers	142	5.71	40	6.00	–	–	13	5.99	12	5.30	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	21	6.28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	19	5.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	117	8.95	40	10.30	11	8.53	29	8.60	22	6.86	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	10	11.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	94	8.72	30	10.02	–	–	24	8.59	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	43	6.56	10	8.86	–	–	–	–	11	5.49	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	2,226	10.16	749	11.67	–	–	235	10.14	216	8.01	–	–	246	11.04
Women	2,082	10.03	747	11.67	–	–	208	9.83	216	8.01	–	–	–	–
Level I	223	7.47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	328	7.92	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	7.12	–	–	–	–
Level III	928	9.96	229	10.66	71	10.53	112	9.88	99	7.74	90	9.50	–	–
Women	814	9.67	229	10.66	71	10.53	112	9.88	99	7.74	90	9.50	–	–
Level IV	349	11.82	167	12.98	–	–	27	11.65	36	9.39	23	10.43	–	–
Level V	220	12.98	88	14.84	–	–	37	11.99	29	9.16	–	–	–	–
Women	207	12.99	88	14.84	–	–	–	–	29	9.16	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in combination electric and gas systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Office clerical occupations														
Stenographers	1,116	$8.66	503	$9.08	–	–	218	$7.86	119	$7.46	–	–	–	–
Women	1,009	8.43	500	9.09	–	–	218	7.86	119	7.46	–	–	–	–
Level I	475	8.03	225	8.43	–	–	78	7.70	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	446	7.94	223	8.44	–	–	78	7.70	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	585	9.28	–	–	–	–	140	7.96	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	507	8.95	–	–	–	–	140	7.96	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	223	8.28	82	8.83	–	–	31	8.86	15	7.64	20	$6.65	–	–
Women	–	–	80	8.81	–	–	27	9.09	15	7.64	18	6.52	–	–
Switchboard operators-receptionists	21	6.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5.89	–	–	–	–
Typists	785	7.61	386	7.70	–	–	124	7.21	–	–	72	5.47	–	–
Women	682	7.16	381	7.70	–	–	116	7.21	–	–	71	5.47	–	–
Level I	383	6.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	402	8.66	153	9.39	–	–	67	6.78	–	–	14	6.35	–	–
Women	–	–	151	9.40	–	–	61	6.71	–	–	14	6.35	–	–
Professional and technical occupations														
Computer data librarians	50	9.64	26	10.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8.89	–	–
Women	37	9.61	14	11.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8.84	–	–
Computer operators	457	10.47	113	12.11	32	$11.26	96	9.68	55	8.57	40	10.40	–	–
Men	–	–	102	12.13	25	11.57	–	–	38	9.50	28	10.88	–	–
Women	–	–	11	11.94	–	–	–	–	17	6.48	12	9.30	–	–
Level I	66	8.13	16	10.11	–	–	18	7.89	–	–	–	–	–	–
Men	28	8.70	13	10.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women	35	7.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	214	10.11	39	11.31	21	11.39	43	9.35	23	8.55	–	–	–	–
Men	–	–	35	11.22	19	11.44	–	–	17	9.08	–	–	–	–
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	8.98	6	7.05	–	–	–	–
Level III	177	11.79	58	13.20	–	–	35	11.01	19	10.59	16	11.93	–	–
Men	–	–	54	13.17	–	–	–	–	17	10.81	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	870	11.81	330	12.33	–	–	178	10.29	56	10.31	–	–	49	$12.74
Men	532	12.21	216	12.83	–	–	75	10.15	32	10.38	–	–	33	12.77
Women	303	11.09	114	11.38	–	–	93	10.11	24	10.22	–	–	16	12.68
Level I	219	10.28	122	10.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10.49
Men	126	10.45	76	10.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10.47
Women	92	10.04	46	10.47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	373	11.32	–	–	–	–	81	10.30	36	10.09	–	–	20	12.91
Men	214	11.51	62	12.18	–	–	–	–	22	10.03	–	–	16	12.82
Women	140	11.06	–	–	–	–	42	9.95	14	10.18	–	–	–	–
Level III	278	13.67	99	14.93	–	–	54	11.66	14	11.80	–	–	14	14.93
Men	192	14.14	78	15.30	–	–	20	11.67	8	11.90	–	–	9	14.73
Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	11.37	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Occupational earnings averages: Office clerical, professional, and technical workers in combination electric and gas systems—Continued

(Number of workers and average straight-time hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations, United States and selected regions,[2] October 1982)

Occupation and sex	United States[3]		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Professional and technical occupations														
Computer systems analysts (business)	936	$14.77	309	$15.83	76	$15.16	229	$13.61	-	-	122	$14.80	-	-
Men	-	-	231	16.19	64	15.36	-	-	-	-	87	14.90	-	-
Women	-	-	78	14.78	-	-	-	-	15	$13.56	-	-	-	-
Level I	147	12.89	49	13.66	-	-	35	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	104	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	20	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	476	14.39	132	15.75	41	15.07	106	13.19	30	13.55	-	-	-	-
Men	320	14.72	97	16.00	35	15.10	-	-	24	13.97	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	35	15.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	373	15.99	128	16.75	-	-	88	14.93	11	16.26	53	16.31	-	-
Men	-	-	105	16.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15.42	-	-	-	-
Drafters	1,043	11.82	342	14.07	-	-	177	11.09	108	8.65	125	9.62	-	-
Men	-	-	325	14.18	-	-	144	11.17	72	8.92	108	9.78	-	-
Women	-	-	17	11.98	-	-	-	-	36	8.10	-	-	-	-
Level I	12	7.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	11	7.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	71	7.87	12	9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	56	7.99	11	9.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	15	7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	245	9.67	-	-	12	10.28	14	9.15	39	7.37	43	8.14	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	10	10.29	-	-	22	7.21	35	8.10	-	-
Women	-	-	9	11.53	-	-	-	-	17	7.58	-	-	-	-
Level IV	404	12.03	119	13.65	22	12.36	98	11.26	20	8.89	33	10.01	-	-
Men	-	-	116	13.68	21	12.41	85	11.43	16	8.85	27	10.17	-	-
Level V	311	14.32	128	16.50	-	-	44	12.77	37	10.40	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	124	16.59	-	-	-	-	30	10.53	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	389	12.83	59	13.28	-	-	94	12.14	97	12.65	-	-	-	-
Level I	45	12.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	155	12.12	17	12.16	-	-	26	10.54	25	11.48	-	-	-	-
Level III	189	13.52	-	-	-	-	68	12.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	59	8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men	31	8.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	28	7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	54	11.44	31	11.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	49	11.44	30	11.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.
[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data do not meet publication criteria. Overall occupations may include subcategories not shown separately.

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Table 22. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: United States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																							
			Under 4.00	4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	6,449	$8.43	0.3	0.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.8	6.9	10.2	5.7	6.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	(2)	-	-	-	-
Level I	1,039	7.02	.4	2.8	6.8	14.8	12.7	15.9	8.3	4.6	4.3	3.0	3.3	4.3	8.7	8.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	2,293	7.97	.7	.7	1.0	4.5	6.8	13.7	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.9	11.1	5.0	2.6	6.8	1.7	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	2,019	8.72	-	.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.4	7.4	10.6	10.5	10.8	8.0	11.2	9.1	9.7	8.8	4.5	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	1,034	10.32	-	-	-	.5	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	7.1	5.8	10.6	10.5	21.2	12.7	15.0	4.9	1.4	.7	0.1	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	2,733	6.79	.8	2.9	8.2	11.3	15.3	12.4	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.9	2.2	3.5	3.5	2.0	.8	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	445	6.60	1.3	2.0	12.1	14.2	12.1	15.1	10.8	8.3	4.0	4.0	4.9	3.8	2.5	4.0	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	197	6.10	3.0	4.1	18.8	15.2	13.2	10.2	15.2	6.1	3.6	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	184	6.54	-	.5	9.2	17.4	15.2	19.6	7.1	9.2	4.9	2.7	5.4	2.7	4.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	64	8.34	-	-	-	1.6	-	17.2	7.8	12.5	3.1	10.9	12.5	12.5	-	17.2	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	2,604	8.08	.1	.2	1.7	5.5	8.6	9.8	8.9	10.2	8.4	10.2	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	11.6	.9	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	1,446	7.54	.1	.3	2.8	8.9	12.7	13.9	9.4	7.6	8.4	10.7	3.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,158	8.75	-	-	.3	1.3	3.5	4.7	8.3	13.5	8.3	9.6	10.4	6.9	8.4	7.7	15.1	2.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	481	5.69	2.9	9.6	19.5	23.9	12.1	6.9	10.0	3.5	3.7	4.4	2.5	.6	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks[3]	155	8.17	-	-	.6	1.3	-	-	11.0	16.1	14.2	4.5	41.3	3.9	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	68	8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	29.4	30.9	7.4	4.4	8.8	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	603	8.44	.2	-	1.5	4.5	3.0	8.1	7.0	11.3	9.8	10.1	6.8	9.0	6.1	10.6	9.0	1.8	1.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	297	7.31	.3	3.4	1.3	9.4	7.1	13.1	12.8	11.4	6.7	5.7	11.1	2.7	13.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	9,979	9.35	-	(2)	.4	.9	2.5	4.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	8.7	8.5	9.6	8.9	15.1	9.2	6.3	2.6	1.2	.9	.2	0.2	0.1	-	-
Level I	1,355	7.73	-	.1	2.4	3.0	6.5	9.2	18.9	10.9	11.7	10.8	6.3	4.1	3.2	12.1	.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	2,519	8.49	-	-	.2	.6	3.7	8.1	9.0	9.1	9.1	11.5	9.2	11.2	11.2	9.7	5.5	1.9	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	3,652	9.28	-	-	.1	.9	1.2	2.1	5.7	6.1	7.6	9.9	11.6	10.7	10.7	17.6	7.6	5.8	1.6	.6	.1	(2)	-	-	-	-
Level IV	1,572	10.79	-	-	-	-	1.6	.3	.8	1.6	2.2	4.1	5.4	12.5	9.1	19.1	16.8	13.8	5.0	3.0	4.1	.4	.1	-	-	-
Level V	681	12.09	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	4.1	3.2	20.6	19.4	18.1	12.2	7.0	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.8	-	-
Stenographers	3,359	7.96	-	.2	1.2	3.4	7.2	8.8	9.3	10.8	12.5	11.4	8.5	11.2	5.8	3.5	4.3	1.7	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	1,720	7.55	-	.4	2.2	5.4	11.2	10.3	12.4	9.8	9.2	10.6	8.0	7.1	8.7	2.3	2.6	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,565	8.44	-	-	.1	1.2	3.0	7.2	5.9	11.4	15.8	12.5	8.9	16.0	2.9	4.9	6.5	3.7	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	758	7.48	-	1.1	1.7	7.4	9.0	11.7	7.7	10.0	11.1	12.8	12.5	6.5	6.3	1.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	240	6.39	.8	4.6	4.6	22.9	10.0	10.0	15.0	9.2	8.7	7.5	6.3	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine typists	31	7.66	-	-	-	6.5	9.7	-	6.5	9.7	32.3	19.4	6.5	3.2	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	2,613	6.87	.1	1.3	4.1	10.0	16.5	21.3	15.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	4.4	2.3	2.4	5.0	1.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	1,070	6.23	.1	3.2	9.0	17.1	17.1	23.8	12.2	4.2	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,391	7.29	.1	.1	.8	4.4	16.8	20.8	18.0	8.2	6.0	4.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	9.0	3.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer data librarians	119	8.68	-	-	2.5	4.2	2.5	7.6	5.0	7.6	11.8	8.4	10.1	8.4	4.2	13.4	6.7	5.9	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	1,513	9.70	-	-	.4	1.1	2.4	3.1	4.6	7.5	7.7	9.5	7.3	6.5	6.5	13.4	12.9	7.9	5.4	2.2	.9	.5	.1	.1	0.1	-
Level I	299	7.84	-	-	2.0	3.3	8.4	9.7	15.7	12.7	10.4	11.4	4.3	3.0	5.7	5.0	4.0	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	734	9.38	-	-	-	.8	1.4	2.3	2.7	8.0	9.9	11.9	10.8	7.8	7.2	15.8	13.2	4.6	2.3	1.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	470	11.38	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.4	3.6	2.3	4.5	3.6	7.0	5.7	15.1	17.9	15.1	13.8	5.5	2.8	1.5	.2	.2	.2	-
Computer programmers (business)	2,980	11.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.4	2.0	2.3	4.6	6.1	8.9	19.7	17.0	12.9	9.4	7.0	4.4	1.9	1.6	.6	.3	0.7
Level I	709	10.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.6	7.2	7.5	10.4	12.7	9.6	22.6	15.0	6.5	3.8	1.4	.7	.1	-	-	-	-
Level II	1,433	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.4	1.0	3.1	5.7	12.1	23.9	18.5	13.5	10.3	5.9	3.2	1.3	.9	.1	-	-
Level III	775	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.4	.1	.6	1.2	.4	9.0	15.9	18.6	13.5	14.6	10.2	4.6	4.6	2.1	1.3	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: United States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																					
			Under 4.00	4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer systems analysts (business)	2,989	$14.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	0.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	8.6	12.0	13.2	12.3	12.2	11.9	8.2	4.2	2.8	3.5
Level I	654	12.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.9	4.9	9.5	19.6	15.4	13.9	12.5	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	1.7
Level II	1,427	14.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.5	4.9	9.3	16.0	17.2	13.9	15.3	10.7	6.7	2.5	1.6	1.0
Level III	908	16.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.8	2.5	4.2	7.4	15.3	13.8	20.4	14.4	7.6	4.7	8.7
Drafters	3,822	10.48	-	(2)	0.2	0.7	1.5	3.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1	6.0	6.2	7.2	11.9	12.2	12.0	8.7	4.0	1.4	1.8	.4	.6	.4	.4
Level I	180	7.18	-	0.6	-	2.2	10.6	20.6	29.4	13.3	3.9	10.0	2.2	-	-	-	1.1	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	572	7.91	-	-	1.6	3.5	4.7	8.6	12.4	13.3	15.6	8.7	9.6	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.4	.3	.7	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	1,132	9.29	-	-	-	.2	.9	2.6	6.3	9.2	8.9	8.8	7.0	10.4	12.6	13.5	14.2	4.5	.6	.2	-	.1	-	-	-	-
Level IV	1,228	11.46	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.6	.4	1.2	1.6	7.0	6.6	6.4	17.8	16.3	21.1	14.7	2.5	1.3	2.5	-	-	-	-
Level V	710	13.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	.7	.7	3.4	7.6	11.3	19.3	19.7	16.3	5.1	4.9	2.4	3.2	2.3	2.1
Electronics technicians	1,773	12.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	1.0	1.4	.7	1.1	2.6	8.2	12.4	28.1	24.6	14.7	3.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Level I	167	11.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	2.4	14.4	4.8	7.2	9.6	10.8	7.2	10.8	15.6	10.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	718	12.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	.3	.7	4.0	15.3	16.0	27.3	20.1	11.7	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	-
Level III	875	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.2	.1	2.1	10.5	32.3	29.3	18.2	4.3	.8	1.8	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	137	8.85	-	-	-	1.5	8.8	7.3	5.8	10.9	11.7	3.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	12.4	9.5	12.4	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	174	11.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	1.7	2.9	6.9	7.5	24.7	17.8	20.7	10.3	6.3	.6	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 23. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: New England

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																		
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																					
Accounting clerks[2]	316	$8.15	-	0.9	0.9	5.1	7.3	5.7	6.3	15.8	11.4	15.2	22.5	5.4	2.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	127	7.34	-	-	.6	11.8	16.5	13.4	7.1	16.5	7.1	26.0	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	130	8.68	-	-	-	-	.8	.8	6.2	21.5	11.5	8.5	42.3	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	30	9.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	16.7	6.7	33.3	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	121	6.99	6.6	8.3	4.1	5.0	5.8	2.5	35.5	2.5	20.7	7.4	.8	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks[2]	33	5.66	-	18.2	30.3	27.3	15.2	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	31	5.64	-	19.4	29.0	29.0	16.1	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	151	7.65	-	2.0	5.3	2.0	4.6	11.9	7.3	21.2	29.1	8.6	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	84	7.59	-	3.6	8.3	3.6	4.8	9.5	4.8	13.1	32.1	6.0	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	67	7.72	-	-	1.5	-	4.5	14.9	10.4	31.3	25.4	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	29	5.87	6.9	31.0	13.8	3.4	13.8	10.3	-	6.9	6.9	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	43	8.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	16.3	7.0	14.0	41.9	-	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries[2]	616	9.19	-	-	.6	.5	1.6	4.1	6.8	6.3	8.3	13.3	12.5	18.3	19.3	5.4	2.4	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	171	8.32	-	-	2.3	1.8	1.8	5.8	10.5	12.9	14.6	21.1	9.4	18.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	279	9.27	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	4.3	5.0	8.6	14.7	18.6	21.9	22.9	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	115	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	4.3	5.2	15.7	40.9	20.9	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	18	11.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	11.1	33.3	16.7	11.1	16.7	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	71	7.65	-	-	1.4	1.4	11.3	21.1	11.3	18.3	9.9	22.5	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	51	7.39	-	-	2.0	2.0	13.7	27.5	9.8	19.6	9.8	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	20	8.33	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	40.0	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	51	7.47	-	-	-	-	9.8	13.7	43.1	2.0	17.6	5.9	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	19	7.57	-	5.3	-	-	10.5	15.8	10.5	15.8	26.3	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists[2]	163	5.87	-	9.2	36.8	9.2	7.4	36.2	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	91	6.40	-	-	3.3	16.5	13.2	64.8	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																							
Computer operators	106	9.88	-	-	-	2.8	.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	16.0	8.5	9.4	8.5	12.3	24.5	8.5	.9	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	9	6.52	-	-	-	33.3	11.1	33.3	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	69	9.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.9	23.2	13.0	13.0	5.8	4.3	29.0	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	28	10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	17.9	35.7	21.4	14.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	201	10.68	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	.5	2.0	6.0	2.0	5.5	15.9	20.4	24.4	16.9	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Level I	52	9.18	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	1.9	7.7	23.1	5.8	5.8	9.6	34.6	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	92	10.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	8.7	29.3	17.4	34.8	7.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	57	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	28.1	47.4	8.8	3.5	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	191	14.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	1.0	.5	3.7	16.2	19.9	17.8	20.4	12.6	4.7	2.6
Level I	44	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.5	38.6	36.4	11.4	-	-	-	-
Level II	82	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	15.9	19.5	24.4	30.5	3.7	-	-
Level III	65	15.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	9.2	13.8	21.5	32.3	13.8	7.7
Drafters[2]	163	9.95	-	-	-	.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	6.7	11.7	28.8	27.6	3.7	6.1	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	17	8.19	-	-	-	5.9	-	11.8	5.9	-	23.5	47.1	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	78	9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	5.1	1.3	2.6	10.3	55.1	24.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	51	10.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	19.6	5.9	43.1	11.8	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: New England—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																				
			Under 4.50	4.50 and under 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																							
Electronics technicians[2]	28	$11.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	21.4	17.9	17.9	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	7	9.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	57.1	-	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	18	11.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.8	16.7	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	11	10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	18.2	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 24. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Middle Atlantic States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																									
Accounting clerks	986	$9.60	1.9	1.2	1.7	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	9.1	11.8	11.7	16.2	13.8	8.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	227	8.10	4.8	2.6	5.7	10.6	12.3	6.2	5.7	1.8	5.3	7.9	28.6	.4	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	328	9.02	2.4	1.8	1.2	4.0	.9	5.8	7.3	11.0	18.0	5.8	11.3	25.6	4.0	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	276	10.07	-	-	-	.4	1.4	3.6	2.5	3.6	6.5	25.4	3.3	21.0	27.2	3.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	155	12.21	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	.6	5.8	2.6	11.0	19.4	47.1	1.3	6.5	4.5	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	330	8.73	4.8	2.4	7.6	5.5	12.1	5.5	3.3	9.1	3.9	2.7	10.9	12.4	6.4	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks[2]	68	7.91	4.4	5.9	5.9	13.2	7.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	10.3	11.8	-	13.2	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Level II	22	7.57	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	4.5	-	9.1	4.5	22.7	13.6	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	16	9.63	-	-	-	18.8	6.3	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	43.8	-	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	436	9.12	.9	1.4	5.7	1.1	9.2	5.7	6.7	6.7	9.6	4.6	11.7	22.0	8.9	5.5	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	183	7.80	2.2	3.3	13.1	2.7	13.1	12.0	13.7	9.3	3.8	7.1	8.2	8.7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	253	10.07	-	-	.4	-	6.3	1.2	1.6	4.7	13.8	2.8	14.2	31.6	13.4	9.5	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	80	6.01	[3] 12.5	32.5	23.7	2.5	10.0	6.3	3.7	5.0	-	1.2	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	71	9.93	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.6	4.2	9.9	2.8	1.4	19.7	31.0	14.1	2.8	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	22	8.44	-	-	13.6	-	-	9.1	4.5	4.5	45.5	4.5	4.5	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,289	11.06	-	-	.3	.9	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	6.4	7.8	6.1	16.6	17.8	10.8	7.8	4.3	4.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	-	-	-
Level I	189	8.50	-	-	.5	3.7	12.7	16.9	11.6	7.4	5.3	10.6	12.7	14.3	3.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	131	9.63	-	-	1.5	1.5	4.6	2.3	6.9	12.2	8.4	5.3	2.3	32.8	14.5	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	380	10.67	-	-	-	.3	-	.3	3.7	5.5	9.7	10.0	8.9	23.9	16.8	5.8	7.9	5.8	1.1	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	275	12.14	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	7.6	12.4	5.1	11.6	13.1	15.3	5.5	7.3	18.2	2.2	.7	-	-	-	-
Level V	114	14.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	2.6	6.1	27.2	17.5	10.5	1.8	7.9	16.7	8.8	-	-	-
Stenographers	782	8.63	-	1.8	5.8	2.8	3.2	8.1	9.8	11.5	7.8	28.3	9.3	2.7	5.2	3.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	397	8.00	-	3.5	11.3	5.5	6.3	12.3	14.1	12.3	6.5	6.3	10.6	1.8	9.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	379	9.30	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	5.5	10.8	7.7	51.7	8.2	3.7	1.3	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	117	8.56	-	.9	.9	2.6	5.1	6.0	11.1	12.0	40.2	2.6	15.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	27	6.56	7.4	11.1	7.4	29.6	22.2	3.7	3.7	7.4	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	637	7.49	3.5	10.7	9.6	10.4	11.9	8.5	4.9	8.9	13.2	2.2	1.7	13.3	.8	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	279	6.56	6.5	17.9	14.7	17.6	12.2	6.1	6.5	6.1	7.2	3.9	1.1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	206	8.79	1.9	-	2.4	2.4	14.1	8.7	6.3	13.1	1.0	1.5	3.9	40.8	2.4	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																									
Computer data librarians	34	10.38	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	-	-	5.9	-	11.8	5.9	-	26.5	17.6	17.6	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	221	11.51	-	-	1.8	1.4	-	.9	4.1	2.3	2.3	6.8	7.2	14.0	16.7	13.6	18.1	5.4	3.2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	48	10.08	-	-	6.3	2.1	-	-	6.3	4.2	6.3	12.5	16.7	6.3	18.8	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	81	10.69	-	-	1.2	2.5	-	2.5	7.4	3.7	2.5	6.2	7.4	17.3	29.6	8.6	8.6	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	92	12.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.2	15.2	4.3	14.1	35.9	10.9	7.6	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	495	12.27	-	-	-	-	-	.4	1.4	.8	3.0	4.0	5.9	23.0	20.2	10.3	10.7	8.1	3.6	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.2	3.8	-
Level I	171	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	4.1	2.3	8.8	8.2	10.5	31.6	19.3	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	155	11.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	7.1	31.0	25.2	14.8	5.8	4.5	3.9	2.6	1.3	-	-	-	-
Level III	169	14.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	16.6	9.5	18.9	19.5	7.1	1.2	4.7	3.6	.6	11.2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Middle Atlantic States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			Under 5.00	5.00 and under 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																									
Computer systems analysts (business)	412	$15.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	4.4	5.6	2.9	7.8	12.1	11.4	10.0	13.6	11.4	5.3	3.9	6.8	3.4
Level I	74	12.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	24.3	20.3	5.4	2.7	8.1	9.5	2.7	9.5	4.1	2.7	2.7	-	-
Level II	185	15.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.7	10.3	17.8	15.1	9.7	11.9	11.9	5.9	3.8	4.3	3.2
Level III	153	16.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.0	7.2	7.2	7.8	13.7	17.6	14.4	5.9	4.6	13.1	5.2
Drafters	710	12.71	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	3.5	5.8	20.4	18.7	16.3	8.0	2.5	4.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	.4
Level I	22	10.27	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	9.1	22.7	-	-	-	-	9.1	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	82	9.57	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.4	17.1	7.3	9.8	1.2	17.1	12.2	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	178	11.12	-	-	-	-	.6	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.5	6.7	4.5	10.1	43.8	21.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	215	13.17	-	-	-	.5	.5	-	.5	.5	1.4	.5	1.4	5.6	15.3	12.6	34.0	5.6	7.4	14.4	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	213	15.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	3.3	26.8	19.2	21.1	.9	-	6.6	7.5	7.0	5.6	1.4
Electronics technicians	230	12.53	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.4	-	.4	-	4.3	14.3	7.8	27.4	30.9	11.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	41	12.99	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	14.6	4.9	-	-	36.6	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	96	11.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	4.2	32.3	12.5	42.7	4.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	91	13.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	6.6	22.0	57.1	7.7	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	18	10.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	44.4	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	40	11.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	7.5	22.5	17.5	30.0	2.5	7.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

[3] All workers were at $4.50 and under $5.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 25. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Border States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00
Office clerical occupations																									
Accounting clerks	559	$7.87	1.1	1.8	2.7	9.3	13.8	7.9	7.7	8.6	12.3	5.5	8.4	6.6	12.0	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	65	6.39	9.2	12.3	6.2	20.0	13.8	9.2	-	-	18.5	9.2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	218	6.83	-	.9	5.0	17.9	30.3	13.3	7.3	8.7	5.5	2.3	6.0	.9	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	163	8.47	-	-	-	-	1.2	5.5	16.6	17.8	19.0	8.0	9.2	12.3	7.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	113	9.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	6.2	15.9	13.3	45.1	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	128	6.85	-	8.6	10.2	8.6	14.8	20.3	4.7	12.5	10.9	.8	2.3	4.7	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks[2]	21	7.03	-	-	4.8	23.8	14.3	-	14.3	19.0	9.5	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	15	6.85	-	-	-	33.3	20.0	-	6.7	26.7	-	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	152	6.87	-	4.6	9.9	10.5	27.6	5.3	10.5	11.8	3.9	4.6	3.9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	97	6.29	-	7.2	11.3	13.4	37.1	7.2	11.3	11.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	55	7.90	-	-	7.3	5.5	10.9	1.8	9.1	12.7	9.1	12.7	10.9	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	60	5.74	1.7	25.0	33.3	10.0	8.3	10.0	-	1.7	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	61	7.95	-	9.8	6.6	8.2	8.2	-	6.6	14.8	6.6	3.3	3.3	13.1	9.8	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	14	6.44	-	7.1	21.4	7.1	35.7	7.1	-	-	14.3	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	932	9.33	-	-	.6	.9	1.7	2.1	2.8	9.0	11.2	12.2	18.1	13.3	13.6	7.7	4.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Level I	43	7.23	-	-	14.0	18.6	4.7	16.3	9.3	4.7	16.3	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.7	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	379	8.70	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.6	5.0	16.4	11.1	14.8	21.9	17.7	6.6	.8	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	394	9.58	-	-	-	-	.8	.8	.8	4.3	13.5	14.2	18.3	12.2	20.3	11.9	2.8	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	93	11.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	2.2	-	12.9	8.6	19.4	20.4	24.7	9.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	23	12.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	-	4.3	-	-	8.7	13.0	34.8	13.0	4.3	8.7	4.3	-	-	-	-
Stenographers[2]	136	7.13	-	-	6.6	11.8	14.0	22.8	8.8	14.7	5.1	8.1	2.2	1.5	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	75	7.05	-	-	9.3	18.7	4.0	22.7	10.7	9.3	8.0	13.3	1.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	53	6.70	-	7.5	15.1	17.0	7.5	11.3	15.1	11.3	7.5	1.9	1.9	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	18	6.26	16.7	-	11.1	22.2	5.6	-	22.2	16.7	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																									
Computer data librarians	9	9.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	11.1	-	11.1	-	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	112	9.60	-	-	-	.9	.9	6.3	4.5	8.9	7.1	19.6	4.5	12.5	11.6	3.6	8.9	8.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	39	8.40	-	-	-	-	-	17.9	12.8	15.4	10.3	15.4	2.6	12.8	5.1	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	57	10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	26.3	5.3	7.0	19.3	1.8	10.5	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	16	10.58	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	31.3	-	-	25.0	-	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)[2]	172	12.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.3	5.8	4.1	9.9	20.3	14.0	5.2	9.9	4.7	15.1	6.4	0.6	-	-	-
Level II	91	11.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	8.8	5.5	17.6	22.0	12.1	-	6.6	4.4	18.7	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	46	14.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	10.9	10.9	8.7	8.7	19.6	23.9	2.2	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	220	13.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	17.7	15.0	15.0	10.5	6.4	5.0	6.4	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.2
Level I	56	10.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.3	41.1	10.7	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	113	13.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	14.2	23.9	18.6	15.0	2.7	5.3	9.7	4.4	2.7	1.8	-
Level III	51	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	11.8	21.6	9.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	11.8	13.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Border States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																				
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00
Professional and technical occupations																							
Drafters	295	$10.10	-	-	0.7	1.7	4.4	7.5	10.5	3.4	5.1	2.0	9.2	4.4	10.5	15.3	6.1	10.2	3.7	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	27	6.58	-	-	7.4	11.1	37.0	14.8	22.2	3.7	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	49	7.88	-	-	-	4.1	6.1	22.4	10.2	8.2	12.2	4.1	30.6	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	97	9.15	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	20.6	5.2	6.2	2.1	11.3	9.3	26.8	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	69	11.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	39.1	23.2	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	53	13.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	1.9	1.9	5.7	13.2	3.8	18.9	20.8	30.2	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	212	12.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	.5	.9	.9	2.8	3.8	7.1	18.9	34.9	14.2	13.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	20	9.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	5.0	10.0	-	20.0	25.0	5.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	102	12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	4.9	20.6	52.0	19.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	90	12.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	1.1	10.0	21.1	21.1	11.1	30.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	11	7.82	-	-	-	18.2	18.2	-	9.1	-	9.1	18.2	-	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	13	10.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	15.4	23.1	23.1	15.4	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

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Table 26. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Southeast

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9 50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																									
Accounting clerks	707	$7.54	–	0.8	2.8	9.2	9.5	15.3	9.1	7.1	9.5	8.2	6.9	5.0	2.3	9.1	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	104	5.78	–	5.8	11.5	17.3	30.8	20.2	7.7	4.8	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	296	7.55	–	–	2.7	11.1	8.8	18.6	11.1	4.1	4.7	2.7	11.1	6.8	1.4	14.2	2.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	261	8.29	–	–	–	–	3.4	9.6	5.7	11.5	18.8	18.4	6.1	5.4	3.8	7.3	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level IV	18	9.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.6	16.7	11.1	11.1	–	5.6	11.1	16.7	22.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	583	5.69	1.4	11.1	18.4	19.9	15.6	7.4	9.6	7.2	5.1	4.1	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	286	7.02	–	–	4.2	4.5	15.4	18.5	9.1	10.8	13.6	10.8	8.4	.7	1.4	2.1	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	228	6.86	–	–	4.4	5.3	16.7	21.5	8.3	11.8	13.6	11.4	3.5	–	.9	2.2	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	58	7.66	–	–	3.4	1.7	10.3	6.9	12.1	6.9	13.8	8.6	27.6	3.4	3.4	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	45	5.81	–	11.1	24.4	15.6	8.9	2.2	8.9	17.8	11.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	59	6.90	–	–	5.1	15.3	–	16.9	13.6	11.9	23.7	3.4	10.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	48	6.84	–	4.2	2.1	12.5	10.4	4.2	16.7	18.8	12.5	8.3	8.3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	1,355	8.38	–	.1	.2	2.1	6.3	7.6	12.8	8.0	11.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	8.0	13.3	4.5	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	309	7.19	–	.3	1.0	5.2	7.1	12.6	16.2	16.2	23.3	6.1	5.5	3.2	3.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	313	7.04	–	–	–	–	16.6	16.0	26.2	9.9	13.4	6.7	6.4	1.6	3.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	352	8.48	–	–	–	3.7	2.0	2.8	10.5	5.1	9.7	11.6	13.6	14.5	12.8	11.6	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level IV	253	10.07	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.6	1.6	3.6	2.0	3.6	4.0	11.9	14.6	30.8	16.6	4.7	2.4	.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level V	128	10.95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.3	3.1	3.1	4.7	5.5	47.7	9.4	10.9	9.4	2.3	1.6	–	–	–	–	–
Stenographers	402	6.77	–	–	5.0	7.7	11.9	17.4	15.2	17.7	10.9	10.7	2.5	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	163	5.95	–	–	12.3	19.0	20.9	23.3	17.8	3.7	1.8	.6	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	239	7.32	–	–	–	–	5.9	13.4	13.4	27.2	17.2	17.6	3.8	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	88	6.83	–	1.1	–	14.8	6.8	22.7	10.2	15.9	8.0	13.6	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	49	5.41	–	–	16.3	63.3	6.1	4.1	6.1	2.0	–	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists[2]	88	6.08	–	1.1	5.7	20.5	25.0	19.3	15.9	6.8	2.3	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	80	5.92	–	1.2	6.3	22.5	27.5	21.2	16.2	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and technical occupations																									
Computer data librarians	10	7.60	–	–	–	–	10.0	20.0	10.0	–	30.0	10.0	10.0	–	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	153	8.26	–	–	–	2.6	1.3	7.2	8.5	19.6	8.5	17.6	3.3	9.2	5.9	9.2	5.2	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	40	7.32	–	–	–	–	–	10.0	30.0	32.5	7.5	12.5	–	5.0	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	75	8.01	–	–	–	5.3	2.7	9.3	1.3	16.0	10.7	25.3	5.3	9.3	4.0	9.3	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	38	9.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.2	5.3	7.9	2.6	13.2	13.2	18.4	18.4	7.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	387	12.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.8	1.6	1.3	7.2	5.2	9.6	12.4	15.0	10.3	12.4	7.0	5.2	4.9	3.1	1.6	2.1	0.5
Level I	71	11.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	4.2	7.0	7.0	19.7	5.6	18.3	4.2	2.8	5.6	14.1	7.0	1.4	–	–	–	–
Level II	195	12.43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.5	1.5	–	4.6	3.1	6.2	9.7	21.0	15.9	19.0	3.1	2.1	7.2	5.6	.5	–	–
Level III	58	15.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.4	–	12.1	12.1	19.0	19.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	13.8	3.4
Computer systems analysts (business)[2]	337	12.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	5.6	6.5	5.6	20.8	19.6	10.4	9.8	7.1	8.6	4.5	1.2	–	–	–
Level II	132	13.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	19.7	24.2	15.9	10.6	11.4	8.3	1.5	–	–	–
Level III	65	13.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	7.7	21.5	3.1	18.5	15.4	21.5	6.2	3.1	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 26. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Southeast—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																							
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																										
Drafters[2]	483	$8.56	-	-	-	2.5	5.8	8.7	9.1	14.7	7.2	5.0	8.1	11.2	4.6	9.5	4.1	3.1	6.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	40	6.47	-	-	-	5.0	22.5	7.5	52.5	10.0	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	133	6.84	-	-	-	6.8	12.0	27.1	6.8	27.1	9.0	4.5	3.8	1.5	.8	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	145	8.35	-	-	-	.7	2.1	2.1	9.7	21.4	13.1	6.2	7.6	21.4	6.9	2.8	4.1	1.4	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	131	10.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	6.1	17.6	16.0	8.4	27.5	1.5	1.5	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	205	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	3.4	6.3	3.9	7.3	25.9	15.6	25.4	2.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	43	9.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.5	16.3	18.6	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	103	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.8	14.6	10.7	15.5	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	59	12.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.6	27.1	6.8	6.8	1.7	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 27. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Southwest

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																							
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks[2]	1,463	$7.59	–	0.3	1.4	10.5	6.2	12.5	11.1	12.5	7.9	8.0	8.6	3.9	6.5	6.2	2.7	0.8	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	460	7.14	–	1.1	.7	8.9	3.9	14.1	15.2	16.7	13.7	9.6	15.4	.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	480	8.02	–	–	–	5.2	6.7	3.3	10.8	16.7	8.7	10.4	9.0	6.5	12.1	8.7	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level IV	221	9.89	–	–	–	–	–	.9	4.1	2.3	4.1	10.4	5.4	10.4	16.7	21.7	14.0	5.4	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	509	6.91	–	.8	5.3	16.1	10.8	10.6	6.5	9.6	18.5	13.2	1.6	.8	6.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks[2]	65	5.49	3.1	10.8	24.6	21.5	13.8	18.5	1.5	3.1	–	1.5	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	28	4.97	7.1	21.4	46.4	3.6	14.3	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	407	6.72	–	–	2.7	9.8	17.4	18.4	8.6	25.6	4.2	2.9	4.4	5.4	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	192	6.02	–	–	5.2	17.7	29.7	28.6	9.4	7.8	1.0	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	215	7.34	–	–	.5	2.8	6.5	9.3	7.9	41.4	7.0	5.1	8.4	10.2	.5	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	76	4.88	15.8	18.4	30.3	15.8	10.5	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payroll clerks	124	7.98	–	–	–	8.1	4.0	9.7	12.1	15.3	6.5	12.9	6.5	8.1	1.6	5.6	3.2	4.8	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	39	6.39	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.7	15.4	17.9	28.2	17.9	2.6	–	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	2,225	8.60	–	–	1.3	1.3	3.1	6.6	9.7	9.2	7.6	12.1	9.2	9.0	9.9	10.0	6.9	2.7	.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–
Level I	320	7.01	–	–	8.7	5.0	4.4	8.4	32.5	7.8	10.9	13.4	6.3	1.6	–	.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	689	8.36	–	–	–	–	1.6	12.3	8.9	12.5	4.5	13.9	8.0	7.8	20.6	7.1	2.2	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	783	8.52	–	–	.3	1.5	3.2	4.2	5.6	11.4	11.5	14.9	13.4	7.4	6.8	13.7	4.6	1.1	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level IV	322	9.95	–	–	–	–	6.2	.3	1.9	1.6	3.7	3.7	5.9	24.5	7.1	10.6	19.9	9.6	2.2	2.2	.6	–	–	–	–	–
Level V	111	11.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.9	4.5	4.5	2.7	26.1	35.1	15.3	2.7	6.3	–	1.8	–	–	–	–
Stenographers	459	7.33	–	–	.4	2.4	13.3	17.4	8.3	9.8	13.9	15.3	13.7	5.0	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	256	6.97	–	–	–	4.3	22.3	21.9	8.2	10.9	5.9	9.4	17.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	201	7.82	–	–	–	–	2.0	11.9	8.5	8.5	24.4	22.9	9.5	11.4	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	147	6.63	–	–	4.8	11.6	18.4	20.4	10.2	6.8	13.6	9.5	3.4	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	46	6.17	–	–	–	30.4	10.9	13.0	32.6	4.3	8.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	682	6.14	–	.3	4.5	7.8	31.2	34.8	12.3	5.7	2.8	.4	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	109	5.90	–	1.8	22.0	11.0	27.5	8.3	15.6	10.1	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	573	6.18	–	–	1.2	7.2	31.9	39.8	11.7	4.9	2.6	.5	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer data librarians	26	7.66	–	–	–	3.8	–	15.4	–	26.9	19.2	11.5	7.7	11.5	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	250	8.24	–	–	–	3.6	4.4	9.2	4.4	14.8	12.0	12.0	12.8	6.0	5.6	6.8	4.4	3.2	.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level I	65	6.89	–	–	–	13.8	10.8	27.7	4.6	13.8	10.8	9.2	3.1	–	4.6	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	120	8.34	–	–	–	–	3.3	4.2	6.7	16.7	15.0	10.8	15.8	8.3	8.3	6.7	2.5	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level III	55	9.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.5	7.3	16.4	18.2	9.1	–	12.7	10.9	7.3	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business)	581	11.88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.7	3.8	2.9	7.7	21.5	18.9	18.2	10.5	4.1	4.8	1.9	2.2	0.5	–	–
Level I	171	10.38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.9	4.7	11.1	7.0	17.0	23.4	22.2	10.5	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level II	269	11.88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.7	1.1	1.5	5.6	23.8	21.6	22.7	15.2	4.8	2.2	.4	–	–	–	–
Level III	141	13.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.7	.7	14.9	9.9	19.1	12.8	7.8	15.6	7.1	9.2	2.1	–	–
Computer systems analysts (business)	362	15.43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6	2.8	9.7	19.6	9.9	11.6	21.5	8.0	4.4	3.6	5.2
Level I	90	14.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	6.7	21.1	35.6	–	14.4	8.9	2.2	5.6	1.1	1.1
Level II	176	14.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.7	2.3	9.1	19.3	19.3	10.2	15.9	8.5	4.0	5.7	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 27. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Southwest—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																						
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																										
Level III	96	$17.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.1	11.5	43.8	12.5	4.2	2.1	18.8
Drafters	690	9.61	-	-	0.9	1.0	1.7	3.5	10.9	5.7	8.1	9.1	8.7	3.9	7.2	10.0	10.0	7.8	5.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-
Level I	35	6.68	-	-	-	-	11.4	34.3	31.4	14.3	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	119	7.31	-	-	5.0	5.9	3.4	.8	31.1	5.0	20.2	17.6	4.2	2.5	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	272	8.65	-	-	-	-	1.5	4.0	9.9	9.9	10.7	15.1	9.6	7.0	14.7	10.7	6.6	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	191	11.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	15.2	2.6	4.7	15.7	22.0	19.4	13.1	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	73	13.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	6.8	12.3	21.9	17.8	6.8	16.4	16.4	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	197	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	5.1	2.0	51.3	31.0	7.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	9	11.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	22.2	-	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	38	12.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	21.1	10.5	15.8	28.9	15.8	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	150	12.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.7	33.3	5.3	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	25	10.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	20.0	44.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 6.3 percent at $20 and under $21; 6.3 percent at $21 and under $22; and 6.2 percent at $22 and over.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, focinote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 28. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Great Lakes

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,' October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																							
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	1,052	$8.82	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.0	4.9	5.6	7.6	8.0	12.3	9.4	8.1	8.9	10.7	8.6	7.1	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	135	7.13	1.5	9.6	11.9	12.6	11.1	3.0	3.0	1.5	5.2	3.0	5.9	3.7	17.0	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	340	7.95	-	.6	-	-	4.7	10.6	9.7	16.8	9.7	18.5	10.9	10.6	.9	2.1	2.9	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	345	9.20	-	-	-	-	.3	3.5	6.4	6.1	10.7	14.5	9.6	6.4	10.7	11.3	14.8	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	219	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	4.6	9.1	9.6	13.7	23.7	12.3	21.5	2.7	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	374	7.36	-	-	.5	4.5	12.0	17.1	12.0	12.0	10.4	6.7	5.1	16.3	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	74	7.21	-	-	2.7	4.1	1.4	17.6	32.4	12.2	4.1	6.8	6.8	5.4	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	35	6.89	-	-	-	8.6	2.9	8.6	60.0	-	2.9	2.9	5.7	2.9	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	31	7.00	-	-	6.5	-	-	32.3	9.7	25.8	6.5	12.9	3.2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	8	9.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	391	7.85	-	.3	.3	2.8	4.6	8.4	12.0	11.5	11.3	19.7	7.7	9.7	9.7	.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	157	7.19	-	.6	.6	6.4	8.9	15.3	11.5	12.7	14.0	20.4	2.5	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	234	8.29	-	-	-	.4	1.7	3.8	12.4	10.7	9.4	19.2	11.1	11.5	16.2	.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	97	5.91	2.1	-	8.2	27.8	16.5	15.5	22.7	3.1	3.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	141	8.22	-	-	-	-	4.3	9.2	7.8	17.0	9.2	14.9	9.2	7.1	5.7	10.6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	10	8.28	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,375	9.99	-	-	-	.1	.4	1.2	6.0	3.1	4.9	10.9	6.6	11.6	7.6	15.2	15.5	9.5	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Level I	188	7.83	-	-	-	-	2.1	6.9	23.4	4.8	6.9	33.0	15.4	5.3	.5	1.1	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	400	9.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	1.2	4.5	11.7	7.2	25.7	5.0	11.7	24.7	7.0	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	455	9.63	-	-	-	.4	.4	.7	7.9	5.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	7.7	12.7	25.1	9.9	6.8	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	252	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	1.6	5.2	3.6	3.2	9.5	13.9	17.9	21.8	13.9	5.2	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	80	12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	3.7	2.5	13.7	28.7	21.2	13.7	10.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-
Stenographers	787	8.24	-	-	.3	2.2	3.9	8.0	7.5	10.9	14.0	16.1	7.1	10.5	7.1	4.1	7.6	.5	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	394	8.10	-	-	.5	3.8	3.3	8.4	9.4	9.1	7.4	19.8	3.3	17.0	13.7	2.3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	393	8.39	-	-	-	.5	4.6	7.6	5.6	12.7	20.6	12.5	10.9	4.1	.5	5.9	13.2	1.0	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	145	7.95	-	-	-	-	13.1	10.3	6.2	7.6	11.0	13.8	15.2	9.0	6.2	4.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	42	7.15	-	11.9	-	7.1	4.8	4.8	2.4	7.1	19.0	19.0	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	494	7.25	-	1.6	2.6	2.2	14.4	17.0	17.2	8.1	9.3	4.5	4.0	6.5	8.3	2.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	227	6.58	-	3.5	5.7	4.8	26.4	25.6	12.8	1.8	2.2	.9	.4	4.4	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	267	7.81	-	-	-	-	4.1	9.7	21.0	13.5	15.4	7.5	7.1	8.2	5.6	4.5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer data librarians	8	8.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	12.5	-	25.0	12.5	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	267	9.97	-	-	-	.7	.4	1.5	5.2	6.4	10.5	10.1	6.4	8.2	4.9	14.6	13.1	7.5	1.9	4.5	2.2	.7	.4	.4	0.4	-
Level I	31	7.52	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	16.1	19.4	12.9	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	131	9.28	-	-	-	1.5	.8	-	5.3	6.9	16.0	10.7	9.9	11.5	5.3	15.3	7.6	3.1	.8	4.6	.8	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	105	11.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.0	3.8	6.7	5.7	18.1	23.8	15.2	3.8	5.7	4.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Computer programmers (business)	489	10.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	3.9	6.1	11.7	12.3	20.0	14.9	9.6	5.5	5.1	3.5	1.4	.8	-	.2	-
Level I	106	9.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	11.3	11.3	20.8	7.5	17.9	6.6	2.8	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	241	10.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	6.2	13.7	21.6	27.4	10.0	8.3	3.3	3.7	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	142	12.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	2.1	1.4	-	9.2	29.6	16.9	12.7	11.3	7.0	4.9	2.8	-	.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Great Lakes—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																							
			3.50 and under 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer systems analysts (business)	597	$14.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	5.2	11.1	18.1	16.9	13.2	9.7	9.0	6.9	4.0	2.5	2.0
Level I	99	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	20.2	24.2	27.3	17.2	5.1	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Level II	261	13.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.4	4.2	13.8	25.7	24.9	10.3	12.6	4.2	2.3	.4	-	-
Level III	237	16.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	5.9	8.0	19.8	10.1	17.7	14.8	9.7	6.3	5.1
Drafters[2]	619	10.50	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.6	2.6	5.5	3.4	5.5	5.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	12.1	16.0	16.6	4.4	6.0	-	.2	.5	1.1	.2	-
Level II	75	7.90	-	-	-	2.7	1.3	5.3	12.0	16.0	21.3	6.7	14.7	10.7	5.3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	131	10.09	-	-	-	-	.8	1.5	2.3	.8	6.1	9.2	6.1	16.8	8.4	12.2	28.2	2.3	3.1	1.5	-	.8	-	-	-	-
Level IV	246	11.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	.8	3.7	1.2	2.0	5.3	6.9	21.1	21.1	28.0	5.3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	116	12.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.6	.9	10.3	3.4	8.6	26.7	8.6	25.0	-	-	2.6	6.0	.9	-
Electronics technicians[2]	287	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	2.1	8.4	15.0	38.0	31.0	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	115	11.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	18.3	28.7	40.0	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	159	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	6.3	39.6	44.0	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	27	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	7.4	-	3.7	3.7	11.1	3.7	-	11.1	-	51.9	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	36	12.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	5.6	2.8	13.9	19.4	5.6	30.6	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 29. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Middle West

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																							
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Office clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	375	$6.96	2.4	2.1	3.7	8.5	7.2	9.6	9.3	14.1	9.3	8.8	3.7	3.5	2.9	6.4	4.8	1.6	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	28	5.46	7.1	-	-	17.9	10.7	32.1	25.0	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	117	6.26	6.0	6.8	5.1	2.6	2.6	14.5	17.9	17.9	7.7	9.4	4.3	.9	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	142	7.08	-	-	5.6	16.9	11.3	-	1.4	15.5	14.1	8.5	.7	4.2	4.2	9.9	3.5	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	88	8.16	-	-	-	-	5.7	11.4	5.7	9.1	6.8	11.4	9.1	6.8	5.7	11.4	9.1	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	344	6.32	2.3	.9	2.0	2.6	7.6	32.3	27.9	5.5	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.0	1.5	3.5	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks[2]	23	5.84	17.4	-	-	8.7	13.0	-	30.4	13.0	4.3	-	4.3	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	7	5.66	-	-	-	28.6	28.6	-	28.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	165	7.09	-	1.2	1.2	4.2	5.5	15.8	10.9	16.4	4.8	9.1	12.1	4.8	12.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	126	6.83	-	1.6	1.6	5.6	7.1	20.6	11.1	17.5	1.6	6.3	10.3	4.8	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	39	7.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	12.8	15.4	17.9	17.9	5.1	12.8	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	23	5.29	-	-	13.0	13.0	52.2	8.7	4.3	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	27	7.53	-	-	-	3.7	7.4	-	-	11.1	7.4	37.0	18.5	11.1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	54	8.47	-	1.9	-	-	5.6	1.9	13.0	13.0	11.1	-	9.3	-	18.5	-	5.6	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	109	7.84	-	-	5.5	-	.9	2.8	19.3	10.1	8.3	3.7	4.6	11.9	2.8	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries[2]	580	8.29	-	-	.2	1.0	2.8	4.1	6.4	9.7	11.7	12.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	5.0	13.4	5.2	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	106	6.79	-	-	-	3.8	7.5	16.0	15.1	12.3	16.0	17.0	5.7	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	272	8.17	-	-	-	.4	2.2	2.6	6.6	11.4	12.1	11.8	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.9	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	100	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	4.0	7.0	11.0	12.0	18.0	12.0	28.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	63	10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	11.1	4.8	6.3	-	11.1	1.6	17.5	38.1	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	292	7.21	-	-	1.0	2.4	2.4	9.2	7.9	24.0	14.4	17.8	4.8	7.5	6.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	183	6.81	-	-	1.6	3.8	3.3	13.7	8.7	37.7	12.6	7.1	-	2.7	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	109	7.88	-	-	-	-	.9	1.8	6.4	.9	17.4	35.8	12.8	15.6	2.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	47	7.25	-	-	12.8	2.1	10.6	8.5	6.4	4.3	4.3	8.5	4.3	12.8	8.5	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	24	6.48	-	8.3	4.2	4.2	-	16.7	8.3	8.3	37.5	8.3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	45	6.11	-	-	8.9	26.7	20.0	13.3	2.2	-	4.4	-	4.4	13.3	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	35	5.69	-	-	11.4	34.3	14.3	17.1	2.9	-	5.7	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	10	7.58	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	10.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer operators	106	8.54	-	-	-	5.7	.9	11.3	1.9	10.4	12.3	5.7	6.6	6.6	4.7	1.9	10.4	17.0	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	27	5.89	-	-	-	22.2	3.7	37.0	3.7	29.6	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	39	8.18	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	2.6	7.7	25.6	12.8	10.3	15.4	5.1	-	5.1	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	40	10.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	2.5	7.5	2.5	7.5	5.0	22.5	35.0	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	191	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.6	5.8	14.1	8.9	17.8	12.6	11.5	5.8	12.0	3.7	-	-	-	-
Level I	31	9.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.5	12.9	22.6	22.6	6.5	-	3.2	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	109	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	.9	1.8	12.8	11.9	24.8	16.5	8.3	6.4	14.7	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	51	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	3.9	11.8	3.9	13.7	9.8	17.6	7.8	13.7	13.7	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	122	14.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.3	6.6	8.2	12.3	8.2	8.2	18.0	23.0	5.7	3.3	0.8
Level I	28	12.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	14.3	25.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	7.1	-	-	-	-
Level II	57	14.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	7.0	7.0	5.3	12.3	7.0	3.5	22.8	31.6	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Middle West—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																							
			3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 - 4.00	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00
Professional and technical occupations																										
Level III	37	$16.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	16.2	18.9	27.0	18.9	10.8	2.7
Drafters[2]	295	10.27	-	-	-	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.7	2.4	3.1	10.5	4.1	10.2	5.4	9.8	17.3	8.1	6.8	3.1	3.4	1.4	7.8	-	-	-
Level II	49	8.26	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.1	-	2.0	24.5	-	26.5	4.1	6.1	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	71	8.08	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	11.3	8.5	8.5	25.4	15.5	12.7	4.2	-	7.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	82	10.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	7.3	12.2	23.2	13.4	11.0	18.3	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	92	12.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.1	7.6	28.3	13.0	5.4	2.2	10.9	4.3	25.0	-	-	-
Electronics technicians[2]	231	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	8.2	11.3	23.4	29.4	17.3	9.5	-	-	-	-
Level II	67	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	17.9	9.0	20.9	31.3	19.4	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	148	13.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	13.5	20.9	31.8	18.2	14.9	-	-	-	-
Peripheral equipment operators	18	10.32	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 30. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Mountain States

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																						
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																									
Accounting clerks	337	$7.78	-	1.2	5.0	6.2	12.2	12.8	11.0	6.8	11.9	10.7	8.9	2.4	8.3	1.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	45	7.04	-	2.2	26.7	13.3	-	13.3	6.7	8.9	8.9	11.1	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	117	7.03	-	2.6	4.3	11.1	27.4	11.1	8.5	4.3	17.9	6.0	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	95	7.69	-	-	-	2.1	9.5	24.2	16.8	8.4	8.4	17.9	4.2	5.3	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	80	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	10.0	7.5	8.7	8.7	22.5	3.7	26.2	6.3	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	106	6.62	-	17.0	12.3	4.7	8.5	27.4	7.5	5.7	2.8	2.8	8.5	1.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	40	6.07	-	22.5	22.5	10.0	5.0	15.0	12.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	10	5.26	-	10.0	60.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	23	5.94	-	34.8	13.0	4.3	-	21.7	21.7	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	7	7.70	-	-	-	-	28.6	14.3	-	-	28.6	14.3	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	142	6.99	-	-	17.6	9.2	13.4	18.3	12.0	6.3	11.3	2.1	-	3.5	4.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	87	6.51	-	-	28.7	6.9	12.6	19.5	9.2	5.7	14.9	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	55	7.74	-	-	-	12.7	14.5	16.4	16.4	7.3	5.5	3.6	-	7.3	10.9	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	40	4.71	50.0	25.0	12.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	21	8.93	-	-	4.8	-	4.8	-	4.8	19.0	9.5	-	14.3	9.5	23.8	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	20	5.40	5.0	5.0	60.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries[2]	673	8.36	-	-	.6	7.1	9.7	12.9	11.7	6.4	10.7	10.3	6.1	6.1	7.0	5.2	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-
Level II	159	7.17	-	-	2.5	5.0	18.2	18.9	22.6	6.9	19.5	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	317	8.65	-	-	-	.3	2.8	16.1	12.0	8.5	8.5	15.1	9.8	11.0	5.4	5.0	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	95	10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	5.3	14.7	9.5	7.4	5.3	21.1	11.6	12.6	3.2	4.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	28	11.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	10.7	3.6	35.7	28.6	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	-	-
Stenographers	100	7.31	4.0	9.0	15.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	16.0	8.0	16.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	73	7.16	5.5	11.0	11.0	4.1	2.7	-	8.2	20.5	9.6	19.2	4.1	2.7	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	27	7.71	-	3.7	25.9	3.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	40	6.63	-	2.5	30.0	5.0	17.5	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	11	6.64	-	9.1	-	27.3	9.1	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	120	5.83	12.5	6.7	25.8	14.2	5.0	25.8	5.8	2.5	-	.8	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	81	5.44	18.5	9.9	34.6	8.6	1.2	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	39	6.63	-	-	7.7	25.6	12.8	23.1	17.9	7.7	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																									
Computer data librarians	10	8.41	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	124	10.13	-	-	-	1.6	.8	5.6	2.4	12.1	8.1	8.9	7.3	7.3	12.1	9.7	6.5	12.9	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	19	7.30	-	-	-	10.5	-	31.6	5.3	42.1	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	61	9.39	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	3.3	11.5	9.8	18.0	6.6	13.1	23.0	8.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	44	12.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	11.4	2.3	2.3	15.9	13.6	36.4	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	206	11.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	4.9	1.9	8.3	25.2	18.0	18.0	7.3	11.7	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	20	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	30.0	20.0	-	20.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	108	10.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	15.7	43.5	24.1	10.2	.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	78	13.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	12.8	32.1	17.9	28.2	6.4	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	320	15.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	.3	2.2	6.9	8.4	8.1	25.0	15.9	10.3	13.4	4.4	2.5	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Mountain States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																						
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																									
Level I	32	$12.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	3.1	9.4	18.8	18.8	15.6	28.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	168	14.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	9.5	11.3	11.9	24.4	25.0	7.7	6.0	1.8	-	-
Level III	120	16.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	.8	25.0	6.7	16.7	27.5	9.2	6.7	5.8
Drafters	277	9.90	-	0.4	-	0.7	2.2	5.1	6.9	7.6	7.9	7.6	9.0	7.2	16.2	11.9	4.7	7.6	4.3	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	30	7.66	-	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	3.3	36.7	23.3	6.7	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	96	8.48	-	-	-	1.0	5.2	13.5	8.3	14.6	15.6	8.3	6.3	7.3	15.6	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	93	10.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	10.8	18.3	8.6	25.8	8.6	4.3	17.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	58	12.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	10.3	36.2	15.5	8.6	19.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	219	12.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	.5	-	-	1.4	10.1	11.0	16.5	25.7	24.8	3.7	.5	-	-	-	-
Level I	19	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	21.1	15.8	-	52.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	111	11.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	2.7	16.2	18.9	7.2	20.7	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	88	13.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.8	26.1	31.8	9.1	1.1	-	-	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	13	11.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	-	15.4	38.5	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicate no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Table 31. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Pacific States

(Distribution of workers in selected office occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of-																							
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
Office clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks[2]	654	$10.62	-	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.4	5.8	3.2	3.1	7.5	5.5	17.1	6.1	38.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	127	11.04	-	-	-	-	.8	1.6	1.6	.8	3.9	3.1	7.1	15.0	14.2	3.9	48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	110	11.27	-	-	-	-	5.5	1.8	-	1.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	1.8	11.8	23.6	10.9	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	238	6.31	-	10.1	11.8	28.6	12.6	10.1	10.9	6.3	7.1	.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks[2]	31	8.88	-	-	3.2	-	-	6.5	9.7	9.7	6.5	6.5	12.9	35.5	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	11	9.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	9.1	81.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messengers	31	7.35	3.2	16.1	6.5	-	3.2	-	-	6.5	25.8	32.3	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	29	10.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	13.8	-	10.3	20.7	27.6	10.3	6.9	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	30	8.01	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0	16.7	13.3	13.3	3.3	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries[2]	934	10.72	-	-	-	.1	.9	1.5	2.4	3.9	2.6	5.5	5.7	7.2	33.6	9.6	19.6	4.5	1.7	1.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Level II	171	9.35	-	-	-	-	4.1	6.4	7.6	9.9	3.5	4.7	7.6	5.3	46.2	1.8	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	420	10.67	-	-	-	.2	.2	.5	.5	3.8	3.8	8.3	7.4	10.0	21.2	13.6	28.6	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level IV	67	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	3.0	-	4.5	3.0	13.4	25.4	43.3	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level V	116	12.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.2	6.0	11.2	25.0	25.9	13.8	9.5	-	.9	.9	-	-	-
Stenographers[2]	330	9.29	-	-	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.9	9.1	7.6	5.5	9.1	5.5	16.1	14.8	13.3	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	146	9.97	-	-	5.5	5.5	4.1	2.7	4.1	-	-	7.5	2.1	2.1	18.5	30.1	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	70	8.57	1.4	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	18.6	25.7	4.3	30.0	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists	201	8.82	1.5	2.5	6.0	5.0	6.0	10.9	6.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	7.0	3.0	16.4	14.4	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	32	7.88	9.4	9.4	6.3	-	-	9.4	9.4	-	-	3.1	25.0	15.6	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	169	9.00	-	1.2	5.9	5.9	7.1	11.2	5.3	4.7	4.1	1.8	3.6	.6	17.2	17.2	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical occupations																										
Computer data librarians	13	7.28	-	15.4	30.8	-	-	7.7	-	-	7.7	7.7	-	15.4	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	174	10.72	-	-	-	-	.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	7.5	1.1	2.3	6.9	28.7	25.3	18.4	2.3	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level I	21	9.68	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	4.8	-	14.3	9.5	-	-	42.9	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	101	10.38	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	3.0	2.0	7.9	-	2.0	10.9	36.6	28.7	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	52	11.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	3.8	-	3.8	1.9	7.7	28.8	40.4	7.7	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers (business)	258	12.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.1	7.0	4.3	15.1	12.8	14.7	15.9	13.6	3.5	0.8	3.5	.8	-	-	-
Level I	52	9.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	9.6	7.7	9.6	23.1	1.9	7.7	26.9	3.8	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	173	12.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.5	5.8	20.2	9.2	18.5	21.4	16.2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	33	15.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	12.1	9.1	21.2	9.1	6.1	27.3	6.1	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts (business)	428	15.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	7.2	9.8	9.8	10.0	16.8	12.4	13.3	8.2	5.6	2.6	1.2
Level I	91	16.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	22.0	6.6	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	15.4	15.4	17.6	7.7	3.3
Level II	253	14.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	4.3	13.8	13.8	11.9	19.4	14.2	13.8	4.0	1.6	-	-
Level III	84	16.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	6.0	14.3	25.0	19.0	9.5	13.1	4.8	4.8	2.4
Drafters[2]	290	11.70	-	-	-	-	-	.3	2.8	-	.7	4.1	3.4	9.0	17.2	9.3	32.4	17.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level III	64	9.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	7.8	9.4	23.4	32.8	6.3	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	165	14.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	3.6	12.1	5.5	48.5	9.1	9.7	9.7	-	-	-	-
Level I	14	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	7.1	21.4	7.1	-	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level II	79	14.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	15.2	10.1	44.3	11.4	12.7	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Occupational earnings distribution of office clerical, professional, and technical workers: Pacific States—Continued

(Distribution of workers in selected office occupations in electric and gas utility systems by straight-time hourly earnings,[1] October 1982)

Occupation	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Percent of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of–																								
			4.00 and under 4.50	4.50 - 5.00	5.00 - 5.50	5.50 - 6.00	6.00 - 6.50	6.50 - 7.00	7.00 - 7.50	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 8.50	8.50 - 9.00	9.00 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00	21.00 and over
Professional and technical occupations																											
Level III	72	$15.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	62.5	-	8.3	22.2	-	-	-	-

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[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Includes data for workers in categories in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1. Dashes indicatc no data. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

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Table 32. Method of wage payment: All systems and by type of system

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems by method of wage payment,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of system and method of wage payment	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
	Physical workers									
All systems										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
Formal plans	99	98	99	99	99	100	98	100	99	100
Single rate	26	53	14	18	4	30	24	78	48	23
Range of rates	73	45	85	82	95	70	75	22	52	77
Individual rates	(3)	2	(3)	-	1	-	(3)	-	1	-
Incentive workers	(3)	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	-	1	-	-	-
Electric systems										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	99	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
Formal plans	99	98	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100
Single rate	23	62	44	7	1	27	10	84	39	16
Range of rates	77	36	56	93	99	73	87	16	61	84
Individual rates	(3)	2	-	-	(3)	-	1	-	-	-
Incentive workers	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Gas transmission systems										
All workers	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Time-rated workers	99	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Formal plans	99	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Single rate	63	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Range of rates	37	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Individual rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive workers	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas systems, except separate transmission										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
Formal plans	99	100	99	99	90	100	99	100	95	100
Single rate	24	55	23	21	9	10	38	52	4	12
Range of rates	75	45	75	79	81	90	62	48	91	88
Individual rates	1	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	5	-
Incentive workers	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Method of wage payment: All systems and by type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems by method of wage payment,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of system and method of wage payment	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
	Physical workers									
Combination systems										
All workers	100	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	-	99	100	-	-	99	100	100	100
Formal plans	99	-	99	100	-	-	99	100	100	100
Single rate	25	-	-	11	-	-	33	81	59	32
Range of rates	75	-	99	89	-	-	67	19	41	68
Individual rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive workers	(3)	-	1	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-

Type of system and method of wage payment	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
	Office workers									
All systems										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Formal plans	98	96	97	100	95	96	99	92	100	100
Single rate	5	24	3	2	(3)	10	2	7	2	1
Range of rates	93	72	94	98	95	87	97	85	97	99
Individual rates	2	4	3	-	5	4	(3)	8	(3)	-
Incentive workers	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
Electric systems										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Formal plans	97	96	86	100	98	94	99	88	100	100
Single rate	7	36	16	2	(3)	15	-	1	6	-
Range of rates	90	61	70	98	98	78	100	87	94	100
Individual rates	3	4	14	-	2	6	-	12	-	-
Incentive workers	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
Gas transmission systems										
All workers	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Time-rated workers	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Formal plans	96	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Single rate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range of rates	94	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Individual rates	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Method of wage payment: All systems and by type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems by method of wage payment,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of system and method of wage payment	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
	Office workers									
Gas systems, except separate transmission										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Formal plans	98	95	99	100	84	100	100	96	96	100
Single rate	3	7	1	12	-	6	-	-	2	-
Range of rates	95	88	98	88	84	94	100	96	94	100
Individual rates	2	5	1	-	16	-	-	4	4	-
Incentive workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination systems										
All workers	100	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100
Time-rated workers	100	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100
Formal plans	99	-	100	100	-	-	99	93	100	100
Single rate	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	-	2
Range of rates	96	-	100	100	-	-	93	77	100	98
Individual rates	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
Incentive workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] For definition of method of wage payment, see Appendix A.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 33. Scheduled weekly hours: All systems

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems by scheduled weekly hours,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Weekly hours	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40 hours	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
42 hours	(3)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Office workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37.5 hours	6	12	15	3	13	3	-	1	-	2
38.75 hours	1	-	-	8	2	-	2	-	-	-
40 hours	93	88	35	89	85	97	98	99	100	98

[1] Data relate to the predominant schedule for full-time day-shift workers in each system.
[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 34. Shift differential practices: All systems

(Percent of physical workers in electric and gas utility systems employed on late shifts by amount of pay differential, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Shift differential	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Southwest		Great Lakes		Middle West		Mountain		Pacific	
	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	2nd shift	3rd shift
Workers employed on second or third shifts	9.2	7.0	8.5	6.1	12.3	10.0	6.7	5.1	6.4	4.5	8.0	7.8	12.9	7.4	7.3	5.9	9.0	8.5	6.4	5.3
Receiving differential	8.7	6.5	8.5	6.1	12.3	10.0	6.7	5.1	6.4	4.5	6.8	6.7	12.9	7.4	6.6	5.3	8.7	8.3	4.0	2.9
Uniform cents per hour	7.1	5.1	8.5	6.1	6.0	4.1	6.7	5.1	6.4	4.5	6.8	6.7	11.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.6	6.3	2.5	1.3
10 cents	(2)	(2)	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	.3	.2	–	–	–	–
Over 10 and under 15 cents	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.5	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–
15 cents	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	(2)	–	1.3	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	–	.1	–
Over 15 and under 20 cents	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.0	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 cents	.2	.3	–	–	(2)	–	–	(2)	.4	(2)	.2	1.7	.4	(2)	–	(2)	–	.1	–	(2)
Over 20 and under 25 cents	.3	.1	–	–	.2	.2	.3	–	.7	.6	.3	–	.4	–	.7	–	–	–	–	–
25 cents	.5	.3	(2)	–	(2)	(2)	.4	.4	1.2	.2	.2	–	.4	.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	–	–
Over 25 and under 30 cents	.6	.1	2.0	1.1	–	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	–	–	–
30 cents	.8	.3	–	.6	.2	(2)	.1	.3	2.2	1.0	1.9	.3	.9	.4	.2	.4	–	–	.2	–
Over 30 and under 35 cents	.6	.5	–	–	.1	.1	.2	1.3	–	–	–	–	2.9	1.8	.4	.2	–	–	–	–
35 cents	.5	.2	2.1	1.3	.4	.2	.5	–	.1	–	.1	.2	.4	.2	–	–	3.4	–	–	–
Over 35 and under 40	.3	(2)	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–
40 cents	.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	(2)	–	–	(2)	.8	–	–	.5	.1	1.8	–	1.6	–	(2)	.1
Over 40 and under 45 cents	.2	.2	–	–	.8	.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1	–	–	–	.2	–	–
45 cents	.4	.3	2.3	1.6	.2	.4	1.4	–	(2)	.2	.3	–	.2	.5	.6	.6	–	.2	–	–
Over 45 and under 50 cents	.2	.5	–	–	1.2	1.4	.4	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.6	–	–	–	2.9	–	–
50 cents	1.1	.5	.5	.3	1.3	.4	.8	1.4	–	–	2.4	1.2	1.1	.5	.2	–	–	1.0	2.2	–
55 cents	(2)	.3	.7	.5	–	–	–	.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
60 cents	–	.3	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	1.8	–	–	–	.6	–	–	–	.1
Over 60 and under 65 cents	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.9	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 cents	(2)	.1	.4	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1
70 cents	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.2	.6	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.3	.2	–	–
75 cents	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–
80 cents	.1	.2	–	–	–	–	1.2	.9	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	1.3	–	.7	–	–
90 cents	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 dollar	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uniform percentage	1.4	1.2	–	–	6.3	5.9	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	.6	.3	.6	.1	2.1	2.0	–	–
4 percent	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–
4.5 percent	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.6	–	–	–	–	–
5 percent	.2	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	.6	–	–	.1	1.1	–	–	–
6 percent	1.0	(2)	–	–	5.9	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 percent	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.8	–	–
7.5 percent	.1	–	–	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 percent	–	(2)	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.5 percent	–	1.0	–	–	–	5.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 percent	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	–	–	1.1	–	–
Other formal paid differential	.3	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.3	–	–	–	–	1.5	1.5

[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 35. Paid holidays: All systems

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Number of paid holidays	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	([2])	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
8 days	1	-	-	1	1	2	([2])	5	1	-
8 days plus 1 half day	([2])	-	-	-	([2])	1	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 2 half days	([2])	-	-	-	1	-	-	([2])	-	-
9 days	15	-	-	1	40	36	5	22	28	2
9 days plus 1 half day	1	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	-	-
10 days	27	1	9	26	51	45	22	46	24	18
10 days plus 1 half day	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
11 days	15	43	11	41	3	5	14	16	46	3
11 days plus 1 half day	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	1	2	3	-	-	-	([2])	-	-	-
12 days	31	49	49	16	-	-	54	-	-	78
12 days plus 1 half day	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	4	-	21	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Office workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	([2])	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
8 days	1	-	-	1	1	1	([2])	7	1	-
8 days plus 1 half day	([2])	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 2 half days	([2])	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
9 days	15	-	-	([2])	35	38	4	21	27	2
9 days plus 1 half day	3	-	-	25	-	2	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	-
10 days	30	2	9	23	56	49	28	48	25	19
10 days plus 1 half day	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])	1	-	-
11 days	15	39	8	39	3	4	19	15	46	3
11 days plus 1 half day	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	1	2	3	-	-	-	([2])	-	-	-
12 days	28	46	53	11	-	-	44	-	-	76
12 days plus 1 half day	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	4	-	19	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Other	([2])	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 36. Paid holidays: By type of system

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Number of paid holidays	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
7 days	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
7 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	2	-	1	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-
8 days plus 1 half day	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
8 days plus 2 half days	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
9 days	18	5	24	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	37	67
9 days plus 1 half day	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
10 days	35	55	18	14	-	5	33	6	-	39	35	-	56	-
10 days plus 1 half day	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	10	33	16	17	40	10	17	27	2	35	52	34	3	-
11 days plus 1 half day	1	-	3	-	8	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	-	-	4	(3)	-	12	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	28	8	22	47	52	74	37	5	68	23	-	17	-	-
12 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	3	-	5	8	-	-	13	29	23	-	-	-	-	-

Number of paid holidays	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	4	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 1 half day	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid holidays: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Number of paid holidays	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
Workers in systems providing paid holidays															
9 days	38	4	69	-	-	14	-	44	32	68	5	-	2	7	-
9 days plus 1 half day	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	41	72	25	14	20	36	56	29	54	9	67	16	40	10	3
10 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	-	23	-	1	29	28	24	-	4	23	14	84	4	5	-
11 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	([illegible])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	-	-	-	77	47	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	78	97
12 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Paid holidays: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Number of paid holidays	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
7 days	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
7 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	1	-	1	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
8 days plus 1 half day	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
8 days plus 2 half days	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
9 days	20	2	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	31	57
9 days plus 1 half day	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
10 days	38	64	27	13	-	7	39	9	-	32	45	-	62	-
10 days plus 1 half day	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	10	27	13	21	26	15	10	23	2	54	43	7	3	-
11 days plus 1 half day	1	-	3	-	11	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	-	-	3	(3)	-	11	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	24	7	22	42	63	67	32	5	71	13	-	13	-	-
12 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	3	-	3	6	-	-	19	23	18	-	-	-	-	-

Number of paid holidays	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing paid holidays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	1	-	-	-	1	-	22	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 1 half day	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Paid holidays: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid holidays, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Number of paid holidays	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
Workers in systems providing paid holidays															
9 days	45	1	56	-	-	11	-	41	30	82	7	-	1	7	-
9 days plus 1 half day	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days plus 2 half days	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	43	79	40	21	32	33	54	35	58	6	68	16	40	14	4
10 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days	-	20	-	(3)	27	38	21	-	3	12	10	84	6	4	-
11 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 days plus 2 half days	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	-	-	-	69	39	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	75	96
12 days plus 1 half day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 days	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately in gas transmission and combination systems.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 37. Paid vacations: All systems

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment										
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[2]										
After 6 months of service:										
Under 1 week	2	-	2	-	1	2	6	7	-	-
1 week	33	44	18	26	70	20	7	33	77	56
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	11	13	25	15	9	9	6	2	8	2
2 weeks	5	19	18	9	-	-	2	-	-	1
After 1 year of service:										
1 week	17	-	29	35	3	2	24	54	5	2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	78	94	71	62	97	96	57	46	94	98
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	6	-	-	-	2	19	-	1	-
After 2 years of service:										
1 week	2	-	-	9	1	-	4	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	90	94	87	88	99	95	72	99	99	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	6	-	2	-	5	19	1	1	-
3 weeks	3	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:										
2 weeks	88	94	69	97	100	95	76	99	92	97
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	6	18	3	-	5	19	1	8	-
3 weeks	3	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	3
After 4 years of service:										
2 weeks	88	94	69	97	100	95	76	93	92	97
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	3	18	3	-	5	19	7	8	-
3 weeks	3	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:										
2 weeks	70	7	57	86	97	69	71	77	74	71
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	-	8	3	-	6	10	7	7	1
3 weeks	24	90	35	11	3	25	19	16	18	29
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 10 years of service:										
2 weeks	(3)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	90	80	100	97	96	80	83	100	83	87
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	3	-	2	-	1	12	-	7	1
4 weeks	6	14	-	-	1	18	5	-	7	12
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Paid vacations: All systems—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
Amount of vacation pay[2]—Continued										
After 12 years of service:										
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(3)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	81	65	96	96	96	78	64	91	71	65
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	11	3	3	1	1	4	30	2	20	21
4 weeks	8	29	1	2	1	18	6	7	7	14
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
After 15 years of service:										
3 weeks	24	-	3	13	40	56	26	38	25	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	4	-	1	1	-	4	5	2	2	21
4 weeks	69	97	97	86	60	40	57	60	65	76
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	1
5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	5	2	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	77	29	98	79	92	68	67	62	74	87
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	7	-	-	1	(3)	1	26	14	10	-
5 weeks	15	67	2	20	3	29	7	17	14	13
6 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	14	(3)	1	3	33	45	(3)	24	22	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	76	96	99	96	60	41	75	68	71	87
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
6 weeks	7	3	-	-	-	8	17	6	-	12
After 30 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	7	(3)	1	3	6	24	-	11	22	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	1	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	60	77	54	66	89	53	46	76	62	51
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	4	(3)	-	1	-	-	7	-	7	19
6 weeks	28	23	45	30	-	20	47	11	9	28
7 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maximum vacation:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4 weeks	7	(3)	1	3	6	24	-	11	22	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	1	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	47	71	28	44	89	50	43	76	62	6
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	7	-
6 weeks	42	29	72	52	-	20	48	11	9	91
7 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Paid vacations: All systems—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Office workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment										
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[2]										
After 6 months of service:										
Under 1 week	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-
1 week	38	41	24	63	55	24	17	37	77	50
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	11	15	26	9	22	4	8	-	6	1
2 weeks	6	25	24	8	-	-	2	-	-	2
After 1 year of service:										
1 week	8	-	19	8	1	1	9	35	8	2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	88	94	81	90	99	98	75	65	91	98
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	6	-	-	-	1	16	1	1	-
After 2 years of service:										
1 week	(3)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	93	94	89	96	100	98	80	99	99	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	6	-	1	-	2	16	1	1	-
3 weeks	3	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:										
2 weeks	89	94	66	98	100	98	80	99	93	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	6	23	2	-	2	16	1	7	-
3 weeks	3	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	4
After 4 years of service:										
2 weeks	88	94	66	98	100	98	80	90	93	96
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	3	23	2	-	2	16	10	7	-
3 weeks	3	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	4
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:										
2 weeks	72	9	55	88	96	74	74	74	79	67
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	-	5	2	-	3	9	9	6	1
3 weeks	24	88	40	10	4	23	17	17	14	32
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 10 years of service:										
2 weeks	(3)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(3)	-	-	-	2	(3)	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	90	81	100	98	94	81	85	99	82	89
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	5	-	1	-	(3)	10	1	6	1
4 weeks	6	11	-	-	2	17	5	-	8	10
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Paid vacations: All systems—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Office workers										
Amount of vacation pay[2]—Continued										
After 12 years of service:										
2 weeks	([3])	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	1	([3])	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	82	64	96	97	94	80	69	91	73	66
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	10	5	3	1	2	2	25	3	17	21
4 weeks	8	28	1	1	2	17	6	6	8	12
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	([3])	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
After 15 years of service:										
3 weeks	25	-	1	8	55	55	22	43	19	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	-	1	1	-	2	4	-	1	20
4 weeks	69	97	98	91	45	43	63	57	73	77
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	1
5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	7	2	-
4 weeks	78	34	97	81	92	65	70	76	71	88
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	5	-	-	1	1	([3])	22	-	12	-
5 weeks	16	63	3	19	2	34	8	18	15	12
6 weeks	([3])	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	14	1	1	2	29	45	([3])	28	15	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	([3])	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	77	96	99	98	65	44	78	65	77	83
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-
6 weeks	6	3	-	-	-	9	14	7	-	16
After 30 years of service:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	7	1	1	2	7	23	-	13	15	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	1	([3])	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	61	76	60	58	87	55	50	62	63	48
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	4	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	6	18
6 weeks	28	22	39	40	-	21	43	25	14	31
7 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maximum vacation:										
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	7	1	1	2	7	23	-	13	15	1
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	([3])	-	-	-	1	([3])	-	-	1	-
5 weeks	48	73	31	26	87	53	48	62	63	7
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	6	-
6 weeks	42	26	68	72	-	21	44	25	14	90
7 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2

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[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual system provisions for progression. For example, changes indicated at 10 years may include changes that occurred between 5 and 10 years.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate no data.

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Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment														
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[3]														
After 6 months of service:														
Under 1 week	4	3	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	30	31	39	34	46	68	1	32	22	10	49	49	70	94
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10	11	4	14	14	23	-	-	40	26	-	-	11	-
2 weeks	3	(4)	1	13	6	-	-	-	31	19	-	-	-	-
After 1 year of service:														
1 week	18	5	15	21	-	-	92	49	-	42	35	34	2	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-
2 weeks	74	95	83	79	96	77	8	51	100	54	59	66	98	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	-	1	-	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 2 years of service:														
1 week	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	91	97	95	85	96	77	100	100	78	96	94	66	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	-	5	-	4	23	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:														
2 weeks	90	100	93	79	96	77	100	100	47	96	94	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	-	7	10	4	23	-	-	31	4	5	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
After 4 years of service:														
2 weeks	90	100	91	79	96	77	100	100	47	96	94	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	9	-	8	10	4	-	-	-	31	4	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:														
2 weeks	76	21	65	75	8	12	67	82	45	78	94	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	7	-	12	(4)	-	-	33	-	-	4	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	17	79	21	25	92	65	-	18	55	19	-	-	(4)	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued														
After 10 years of service:														
2 weeks	(4)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	12
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
3 weeks	92	53	86	97	84	58	100	100	100	99	87	100	98	83
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	6	6	(4)	4	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
4 weeks	4	41	3	3	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 12 years of service:														
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-
3 weeks	76	48	84	93	61	58	100	96	98	96	87	100	96	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	17	11	10	2	4	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	-
4 weeks	7	41	5	5	35	20	-	-	2	2	6	-	(4)	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 15 years of service:														
3 weeks	32	5	26	15	-	-	8	4	-	25	7	-	35	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	7	-	6	(4)	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	58	95	65	81	100	77	92	91	100	73	93	100	65	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	-	3	(4)	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:														
3 weeks	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	72	35	76	95	19	11	92	98	100	73	65	100	96	73
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	11	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
5 weeks	15	59	15	4	81	66	8	2	-	26	35	-	-	-
6 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:														
3 weeks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	21	2	21	3	-	-	-	4	-	3	13	-	35	46
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
5 weeks	67	89	61	94	100	77	100	96	100	96	87	100	62	27
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	8	6	10	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 30 years of service:														
3 weeks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	6	2	20	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	13	-	2	46
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
5 weeks	60	56	48	67	75	77	63	70	45	44	52	100	95	27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued														
After 30 years of service:														
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	7	-	2	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	24	42	27	32	25	23	37	26	55	52	35	-	-	-
7 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum vacation:														
3 weeks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	6	2	20	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	13	-	2	46
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
5 weeks	54	50	41	40	66	77	8	50	31	37	52	34	95	27
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	35	48	31	58	34	23	92	46	69	59	35	66	-	-
7 weeks	(4)	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment															
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[3]															
After 6 months of service:															
Under 1 week	4	-	-	8	-	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	19	28	15	5	20	2	-	98	16	84	75	84	42	7	82
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10	-	15	13	-	-	5	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	5
2 weeks	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued															
After 1 year of service:															
1 week	2	-	5	10	11	52	73	2	76	-	-	13	4	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	95	100	95	52	89	48	27	98	24	100	92	87	96	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
After 2 years of service:															
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	97	100	85	61	100	75	97	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	-	15	39	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:															
2 weeks	97	100	85	61	100	85	37	100	100	100	25	100	93	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	-	15	39	-	-	3	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
After 4 years of service:															
2 weeks	97	100	85	61	100	85	97	71	100	100	25	100	93	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	-	15	39	-	-	3	29	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:															
2 weeks	96	-	74	61	79	85	97	27	97	76	25	97	58	22	95
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	-	15	14	21	-	3	29	-	-	67	-	-	-	1
3 weeks	-	100	11	25	-	15	-	44	3	24	-	3	42	78	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 10 years of service:															
2 weeks	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	96	36	84	86	79	85	100	100	100	96	25	100	67	100	99
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	-	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	1
4 weeks	2	64	11	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
After 12 years of service:															
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	96	36	74	54	74	77	75	100	100	66	25	100	9	96	95
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	15	46	21	8	5	-	-	34	67	-	58	-	1
4 weeks	2	64	11	-	5	15	20	-	-		-	-	33	4	3
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued															
After 15 years of service:															
3 weeks	81	-	49	28	20	27	19	31	69	18	5	42	-	-	5
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	15	6	12	(4)	5	-	-	6	-	-	58	-	-
4 weeks	18	100	36	52	67	58	77	69	31	76	19	58	42	100	94
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	1
5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:															
3 weeks	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	80	27	79	60	56	85	35	98	78	74	25	100	67	96	99
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	39	34	-	40	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	15	73	21	1	10	15	20	-	11	-	67	-	33	4	1
6 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:															
3 weeks	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	56	4	59	-	3	-	21	31	27	50	5	3	-	5	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	24	96	26	60	97	85	74	69	73	50	20	97	100	18	100
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	15	-	-	25	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-
After 30 years of service:															
3 weeks	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	20	4	59	-	-	-	-	31	12	50	5	3	-	5	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	60	45	41	46	59	40	95	44	88	35	20	97	2	18	97
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	53	-	-
6 weeks	15	50	-	40	41	60	-	25	-	16	-	-	40	78	3
7 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Maximum vacation:															
3 weeks	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	20	4	59	-	-	-	-	31	12	50	5	3	-	5	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	60	45	26	41	59	40	95	44	88	35	20	97	2	18	6
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	15	50	-	45	41	56	-	25	-	16	-	-	94	78	94
7 weeks	-	-	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment														
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[3]														
After 6 months of service:														
Under 1 week	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	37	31	43	37	48	63	2	49	26	61	61	80	52	90
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	14	11	3	11	22	15	14	5	33	14	-	-	26	-
2 weeks	3	(4)	1	15	4	-	5	-	36	16	-	-	-	-
After 1 year of service:														
1 week	8	2	9	9	-	-	69	31	-	6	22	7	2	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-
2 weeks	84	98	89	91	95	85	31	69	100	91	72	93	98	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	7	-	1	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 2 years of service:														
1 week	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	92	100	97	91	95	85	100	100	82	97	94	93	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	7	-	3	-	5	15	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:														
2 weeks	92	100	95	79	95	85	100	100	47	97	94	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	-	5	12	5	15	-	-	36	3	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
After 4 years of service:														
2 weeks	91	100	92	79	95	85	100	100	47	97	94	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	8	-	7	12	5	-	-	-	36	3	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:														
2 weeks	79	22	66	74	11	11	68	80	44	82	94	100	98	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	5	-	9	(4)	-	-	25	-	-	3	6	-	-	-
3 weeks	16	78	23	26	89	74	6	20	56	16	-	-	2	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued														
After 10 years of service:														
2 weeks	(4)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	17
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
3 weeks	92	50	87	97	80	69	100	100	100	99	88	100	96	76
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	4	5	6	(4)	10	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
4 weeks	3	46	4	3	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 12 years of service:														
2 weeks	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3 weeks	78	46	84	94	51	69	100	92	98	97	88	100	94	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	15	9	8	2	10	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	2	-
4 weeks	6	46	6	4	39	16	-	-	2	1	6	-	2	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 15 years of service:														
3 weeks	36	10	26	10	-	-	4	1	-	15	6	-	54	100
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	-	5	(4)	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	55	90	66	86	100	85	96	91	100	84	94	100	46	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	-	4	(4)	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:														
3 weeks	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
4 weeks	75	31	70	95	14	17	86	97	100	76	55	100	97	67
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	9	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
5 weeks	15	64	21	4	86	68	14	3	-	23	45	-	-	-
6 weeks	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:														
3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
4 weeks	21	4	20	2	-	-	-	8	-	1	12	-	29	43
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
5 weeks	68	91	63	95	100	85	100	92	100	98	88	100	68	24
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	7	6	10	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 30 years of service:														
3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
4 weeks	7	1	20	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	12	-	4	43
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
5 weeks	57	55	52	72	69	85	69	74	53	30	43	100	92	24
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	7	-	2	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	28	45	23	27	31	15	31	18	47	68	45	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	United States[2]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued														
After 30 years of service:														
7 weeks	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum vacation:														
3 weeks	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
4 weeks	7	1	20	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	12	-	4	43
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(4)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
5 weeks	50	50	47	45	65	85	4	53	36	23	43	7	92	24
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	38	49	26	54	35	15	96	39	64	75	45	93	-	-
7 weeks	(4)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Method of payment															
Workers in systems providing paid vacations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Length-of-time payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount of vacation pay[3]															
After 6 months of service:															
Under 1 week	4	-	-	-	-	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 week	24	18	31	22	29	1	2	96	23	87	79	84	41	7	78
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	-	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	3
2 weeks	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
After 1 year of service:															
1 week	(4)	-	3	4	12	14	26	4	64	-	-	16	6	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	99	100	97	58	88	86	72	96	36	100	89	84	94	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	37	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1962)

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued															
After 2 years of service:															
1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	99	100	93	63	100	87	97	100	100	100	89	100	100	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	7	37	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 3 years of service:															
2 weeks	99	100	93	63	100	87	97	100	100	100	21	100	88	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	7	37	-	-	3	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
After 4 years of service:															
2 weeks	99	100	93	63	100	87	91	65	100	100	21	100	88	100	100
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	7	37	-	-	9	35	-	-	79	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 5 years of service:															
2 weeks	98	-	82	63	78	87	91	24	98	85	21	99	59	25	93
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	-	7	15	14	-	7	35	-	-	68	-	-	-	3
3 weeks	-	100	12	22	9	13	2	41	2	15	-	1	41	75	4
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 10 years of service:															
2 weeks	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	98	30	85	85	86	87	98	100	100	95	21	100	72	100	97
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	-	15	14	-	2	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	3
4 weeks	1	70	12	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
After 12 years of service:															
2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	98	30	82	57	78	79	72	100	100	66	21	100	13	96	93
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	7	43	14	8	8	-	-	34	68	-	59	-	3
4 weeks	1	70	12	-	9	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	28	4	4
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
After 15 years of service:															
3 weeks	82	-	39	24	29	11	18	39	72	14	7	28	-	-	3
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	-	7	5	10	(4)	-	-	-	3	-	-	59	-	-
4 weeks	17	100	54	56	61	75	82	61	28	83	13	72	41	100	95
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	3

See footnotes at end of table

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Table 38. Paid vacations: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for paid vacations after selected periods of service, United States and regions,[1] October 1982)

Vacation policy	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
Amount of vacation pay[3]—Continued															
After 15 years of service:															
5 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 20 years of service:															
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	5	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	83	16	65	60	62	87	80	96	75	60	21	100	72	96	97
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	38	23	-	-	-	-	35	11	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	16	84	35	2	14	13	20	-	10	-	68	-	28	4	3
6 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After 25 years of service:															
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	58	1	52	-	1	-	25	39	30	45	4	1	-	4	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	25	99	41	60	99	87	75	61	70	55	17	99	100	21	100
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	16	-	-	22	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-
After 30 years of service:															
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	19	1	52	-	-	-	2	39	11	45	4	1	-	4	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	64	40	48	40	72	49	55	41	89	23	17	99	1	21	96
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	53	-	-
6 weeks	16	59	-	44	28	51	43	20	-	32	-	-	40	75	4
7 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Maximum vacation:															
3 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks	19	1	52	-	-	-	2	39	11	45	4	1	-	4	-
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
5 weeks	64	40	41	35	72	49	55	41	89	23	17	99	1	21	5
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
6 weeks	16	59	-	49	28	48	43	20	-	32	-	-	93	75	95
7 weeks	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-

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[1] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[2] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately in gas transmission and combination systems.

[3] Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual system provisions for progression. For example, changes indicated at 10 years may include changes that occurred between 5 and 10 years.

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate no data.

Table 39. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: All systems

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:										
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	57	71	40	61	53	57	75	78	30	47
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	68	97	84	52	83	77	60	59	91	28
Noncontributory plans	42	73	61	35	34	49	37	53	33	14
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[3]	97	91	100	100	95	92	96	100	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance	41	71	59	29	53	13	30	9	35	72
Noncontributory plans	26	39	42	29	36	5	15	9	35	34
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	84	70	100	81	90	90	60	94	95	88
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	9	-	-	1	5	2	34	6	5	1
Long-term disability insurance	60	59	31	90	47	80	42	54	84	94
Noncontributory plans	43	59	31	77	29	56	29	54	83	34
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	100	61	82	69	49	58	80	62	48
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	100	61	82	69	49	58	80	62	48
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	100	61	82	69	49	58	80	62	48
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	100	61	82	69	49	58	80	62	48
Dental insurance	78	69	95	82	65	65	74	62	93	98
Noncontributory plans	48	67	57	64	38	39	41	43	57	46
Retirement plans[4]	99	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	99	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	94	100	100	81	92	89	98	86	93	100
Severance pay	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-
Office workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:										
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	59	66	35	61	74	51	78	79	28	52
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	97	83	50	82	77	59	59	92	30
Noncontributory plans	44	69	57	41	54	44	40	54	29	17
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[3]	97	94	99	100	91	96	96	100	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance	34	68	64	18	30	8	26	10	29	63
Noncontributory plans	22	35	41	18	21	3	15	10	29	32
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	88	67	99	91	88	94	74	99	32	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: All systems—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Office workers										
Workers in systems providing:										
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	6	-	-	1	3	2	21	1	6	2
Long-term disability insurance	60	50	29	91	49	81	39	55	88	96
Noncontributory plans	48	50	29	83	38	50	30	55	87	59
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	99	60	72	75	42	61	82	67	56
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	99	60	72	75	42	61	82	67	56
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	99	60	72	75	42	61	82	67	56
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	100	60	72	75	42	61	82	67	56
Dental insurance	80	79	95	86	61	63	82	64	97	97
Noncontributory plans	48	77	55	59	30	33	45	42	70	54
Retirement plans[4]	99	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	99	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	94	100	100	73	91	89	99	87	97	100
Severance pay	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-

[1] Includes those plans for which the employer pays at least part of the cost and excludes legally required plans such as workers' compensation and social security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or the employees receive benefits over legal requirements. "Noncontributory plans" include only those plans financed entirely by the employer.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sickness and accident insurance and sick leave shown separately.

[4] Unduplicated total of workers covered by pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.

Table 40. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: By type of system

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	United States[3]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:														
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	59	91	67	41	87	60	55	73	24	56	59	66	48	79
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	68	74	65	70	100	83	71	67	93	23	30	100	81	100
Noncontributory plans	40	59	40	43	87	74	63	53	60	15	24	66	29	40
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[4]	95	98	97	100	90	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	94	100
Sickness and accident insurance	40	20	26	54	74	42	21	55	75	12	35	34	54	52
Noncontributory plans	27	20	22	27	48	42	21	55	44	12	35	34	34	52
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	86	83	85	63	64	88	100	98	100	95	94	66	94	60
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	5	8	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	40
Long-term disability insurance	58	90	70	52	71	59	41	31	24	100	65	83	45	68
Noncontributory plans	38	72	63	35	71	59	41	31	24	75	59	83	23	62
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	74	75	54	100	100	76	86	47	86	92	100	66	84
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	74	75	54	100	100	76	86	47	66	92	100	66	84
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	74	75	54	100	100	76	86	47	66	92	100	66	84
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	63	74	75	54	100	100	76	86	47	66	92	100	66	84
Dental insurance	71	89	74	90	54	100	84	94	100	81	52	100	71	20
Noncontributory plans	42	65	57	48	54	88	68	72	47	48	45	100	40	15
Retirement plans[5]	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	91	100	98	97	100	100	100	100	100	62	100	100	94	100
Severance pay	([6])	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:															
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	44	94	51	75	55	80	79	100	61	47	25	3	60	93	23
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	77	68	89	51	67	68	83	75	36	95	33	100	47	12	20
Noncontributory plans	55	44	35	26	39	47	77	75	26	55	20	3	6	12	20
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[4]	91	100	85	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance	17	4	12	43	21	15	6	-	15	30	8	54	91	11	77
Noncontributory plans	6	4	5	18	6	15	6	-	15	30	8	54	91	11	-
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	91	100	74	65	70	51	100	98	84	100	100	87	67	100	100
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	-	-	11	27	24	48	-	2	16	-	-	13	-	7	-
Long-term disability insurance	68	94	95	29	77	42	61	44	44	63	100	97	96	96	92
Noncontributory plans	48	63	72	9	74	33	61	44	44	63	95	97	35	96	13
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	43	69	39	52	73	65	67	100	78	86	13	43	65	95	20
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	43	69	39	52	73	65	67	100	78	86	13	43	65	95	20
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	43	69	39	52	73	65	67	100	78	86	13	43	65	95	20
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	43	69	39	52	73	65	67	100	78	87	13	43	65	95	20
Dental insurance	54	100	57	71	75	76	52	98	45	84	95	100	100	89	99
Noncontributory plans	27	65	42	25	56	60	52	69	9	60	19	56	65	89	18
Retirement plans[5]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	85	100	90	96	100	99	82	100	79	84	95	100	100	100	100
Severance pay	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	United States[3]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:														
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	62	95	64	43	94	57	57	68	19	38	72	93	72	74
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	66	79	63	74	100	80	63	73	91	17	32	100	79	100
Noncontributory plans	44	66	39	42	94	72	59	61	54	8	27	93	51	41
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[4]	95	95	98	99	93	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	91	100
Sickness and accident insurance	31	21	23	48	66	44	23	46	79	7	45	7	32	42
Noncontributory plans	22	21	19	23	49	44	23	46	44	7	45	7	22	42
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	91	84	89	85	89	89	100	96	100	96	100	93	91	68
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	2	5	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	32
Long-term disability insurance	57	95	73	52	67	55	46	25	23	100	55	87	43	84
Noncontributory plans	44	69	63	40	67	55	46	25	23	85	49	87	30	77
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	62	69	73	59	100	100	83	80	47	46	90	100	72	80
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	62	69	73	59	100	100	83	80	47	46	90	100	72	80
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	62	69	73	59	100	100	83	80	47	46	90	100	72	80
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	62	69	73	59	100	100	83	80	47	46	90	100	72	80
Dental insurance	72	89	77	91	63	100	83	91	100	85	66	100	66	21
Noncontributory plans	38	59	56	55	63	89	73	62	47	32	56	100	29	15
Retirement plans[5]	99	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	99	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	90	100	94	96	100	100	100	100	100	46	100	100	94	100
Severance pay	([6])	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 40. Health, insurance, and retirement plans: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with specified health, insurance, and retirement plans,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Type of plan	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems providing:															
Life insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	37	97	44	82	63	80	82	100	63	54	21	1	60	89	29
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	73	71	92	60	48	60	83	80	40	94	32	100	47	15	25
Noncontributory plans	46	51	33	38	32	40	80	80	28	57	17	1	7	15	25
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[4]	96	100	93	93	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sickness and accident insurance	8	1	15	41	17	11	9	-	16	19	11	43	87	11	71
Noncontributory plans	2	1	7	19	6	11	9	-	16	19	11	43	87	11	-
Sick leave (full pay, no waiting period)	96	100	86	85	81	59	100	96	100	100	100	84	72	100	100
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	-	-	8	9	14	39	-	4	-	-	-	16	-	11	-
Long-term disability insurance	67	97	97	22	75	35	59	41	51	63	100	99	94	96	97
Noncontributory plans	46	47	62	7	73	28	59	41	51	63	96	99	82	96	24
Hospitalization insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	41	50	36	48	81	67	65	100	84	90	15	56	71	96	25
Surgical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	41	50	36	48	81	67	65	100	84	90	15	56	71	96	25
Medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	41	50	36	48	81	67	65	100	84	90	15	56	71	96	25
Major medical insurance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	41	50	36	48	81	67	65	100	84	90	15	56	71	96	25
Dental insurance	49	100	65	84	81	79	65	96	40	93	93	100	100	93	97
Noncontributory plans	26	49	36	20	64	65	58	61	8	76	13	72	71	93	22
Retirement plans[5]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pensions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noncontributory plans	91	100	77	99	100	99	87	100	77	94	93	100	100	100	100
Severance pay	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

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[1] Includes those plans for which the employer pays at least part of the cost and excludes legally required plans such as workers' compensation and social security; however, plans required by State temporary disability insurance laws are included if the employer contributes more than is legally required or the employees receive benefits over legal requirements. "Noncontributory plans" include only those plans financed entirely by the employer.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately in gas transmission and combination systems.

[4] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sickness and accident insurance and sick leave shown separately.

[5] Unduplicated total of workers covered by pension plans and severance pay shown separately.

[6] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.

Table 41. Other selected benefits: All systems

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for other selected benefits,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Benefit	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Southwest	Great Lakes	Middle West	Mountain	Pacific
Physical workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:										
Funeral leave	99	100	100	96	97	98	97	100	99	100
Jury-duty leave	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Technological severance pay	21	27	30	14	30	9	16	48	10	13
Office workers										
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:										
Funeral leave	95	100	100	97	96	98	96	100	100	69
Jury-duty leave	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	69
Technological severance pay	20	18	29	25	24	10	16	45	13	12

[1] For definition of items, see appendix A.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

Table 42. Other selected benefits: By type of system

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for other selected benefits,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Benefit	United States[3]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Physical workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:														
Funeral leave	98	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	92	100	100	97	94
Jury-duty leave	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Technological severance pay	25	21	14	19	40	-	33	23	29	-	-	49	32	-

Benefit	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Physical workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:															
Funeral leave	97	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100
Jury-duty leave	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Technological severance pay	16	-	-	17	-	18	66	98	12	1	-	13	33	7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. Other selected benefits: By type of system—Continued

(Percent of physical and office workers in electric and gas utility systems with formal provisions for other selected benefits,[1] United States and regions,[2] October 1982)

Benefit	United States[3]				New England		Middle Atlantic			Border States			Southeast	
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission
Office workers														
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:														
Funeral leave	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	96	93
Jury-duty leave	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Technological severance pay	22	19	10	21	31	–	39	20	26	–	–	80	25	–

Benefit	Southwest			Great Lakes			Middle West			Mountain			Pacific		
	Electric	Gas transmission	Gas, except separate transmission	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination	Electric	Gas, except separate transmission	Combination
Office workers															
All workers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in systems with provisions for:															
Funeral leave	96	100	100	100	100	89	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Jury-duty leave	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Technological severance pay	17	–	–	22	–	15	63	96	15	2	–	16	28	11	–

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[1] For definition of items, see appendix A.

[2] For definition of regions, see appendix table A-1, footnote 1.

[3] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately in gas transmission and combination systems.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data.

Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

Scope of survey

The survey included privately operated utility systems engaged in the (1) generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy; (2) transmission and/or storage of natural gas; (3) distribution or transmission and distribution of natural gas, and the manufacture and/or distribution of manufactured or mixed gas; and (4) production and/or distribution of both electricity and gas (SIC industry groups 491, 492, and part of 493 as defined in the 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC) prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget). Allied services rendered by the systems (such as water, steam heat or power, telephone services, and transportation) were excluded. Separate auxiliary units such as central offices were included.

Systems studied were selected from those employing 100 workers or more at the time of reference of the data used in compiling the universe lists. Table A-1 shows the number of systems and workers estimated to be within the scope of the survey, as well as the number actually studied by the Bureau.

Method of study

Data were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's field representatives to a probability-based sample of systems within the scope of the survey. To obtain appropriate accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small systems was studied. In combining the data, each system was given an appropriate weight. All estimates are presented, therefore, as relating to all systems in the industry, excluding only those below the minimum size at the time of reference of the universe data.

Definitions

A *system*, for purposes of this study, includes the outlying as well as central location (locations) at which electricity is generated or from which gas is distributed, transmitted, and/or stored. If both a parent company and a subsidiary were operating systems, these were considered as separate units.

Nonsupervisory workers include employees such as line and cable workers, maintenance and repair workers, power dispatchers, electricians, meter readers, laborers, general office clerks, office-machine operators, janitors, guards, and other employees below the supervisory level whose services are closely associated with those of employees listed above. Administrative, executive, professional, and technical employees are excluded.

Nonsupervisory workers are divided into two groups—physical workers and office workers. In this survey, working foremen and other nonsupervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions are called *physical workers*, according to industry nomenclature. Temporary or force-account construction employees, who are utilized as a separate work force engaged in construction of major additions or alterations, are excluded. Permanent employees who are regularly employed on routine construction work, however, are included. Physical workers employed in services other than gas or electric services are excluded.

Office workers include all nonsupervisory office workers. Office workers who may have been employed in the operation of allied services are included.

Professional and technical workers include all full-time professional and technical employees, such as computer operators, programmers, and systems analysts; drafters; electronics technicians; and registered industrial nurses. Although such workers are not included in the "nonsupervisory workers" category, separate wage data were developed for selected professional and technical occupations.

Employment

Estimates of the number of workers within the scope of the study are intended as a general guide to the size and composition of the industry's labor force, rather than as precise measures of employment.

Occupational classification

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment and interarea variations in duties within the same job. (See appendix B for these descriptions.) The criteria for selection of the occupations were: The number of workers in the occupation, the usefulness of the data in collective bargaining, and appropriate representation of the entire job scale in the industry. Apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees, and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers were not reported in the data for selected occupations.

For occupations which present data separately by levels, the levels may not add to totals because (1) one or more levels did not meet publication criteria; or (2) information to subclassify workers was not always available.

Wage data

Information on wages relates to straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Cost-of-living bonuses were included as part of the workers' regular pay. Nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or yearend bonuses, were excluded.

Average (mean) hourly rates or earnings for each occupation or category of worker, were calculated by weighting each rate (or hourly earnings) by the number of workers receiving the rate, totaling, and dividing by the number of individuals. The hourly earnings of salaried workers were obtained by dividing straight-time salary by normal (or standard) hours to which the salary corresponds.

Size of community

Tabulations by size of community pertain to metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan areas," as used in this bulletin, refers to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget through April 1980. Except in New England, an SMSA is defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Counties contiguous to the one containing such a city are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, where the city and town are administratively more important than the county, they are the units used in defining Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Systems with multiple locations were designated as "metropolitan" or "nonmetropolitan" based on where a majority of the workers were employed.

Labor-management agreements

Separate data are presented for establishments that had (1) a majority of the physical or office workers covered by labor-management contracts, and (2) none or a minority of the physical or office workers covered by labor-management contracts.

Method of wage payment

Tabulations by method of wage payment relate to the number of workers paid under the various time and incentive wage systems. Formal rate structures for time-rated workers provide single rates or a range of rates for individual job categories. In the absence of a formal rate structure, pay rates are determined primarily by the qualifications of the individual worker. A single-rate structure is one in which the same rate is paid to all experienced workers in the same job classification. Learners, apprentices, or probationary workers may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the workers to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. An experienced worker occasionally may be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are exceptions. Range-of-rate plans are those in which the minimum, maximum, or both of these rates paid experienced workers for the same job are specified. Specific rates of individual workers within the range may be determined by merit, length of service, or a combination of these. Incentive workers include those paid under piecework or bonus plans. Piecework is work for which a predetermined rate is paid for each unit of output. Production bonuses are for production in excess of a quota or for completion of a task in less than standard time.

Scheduled weekly hours

Data on weekly hours refer to the predominant work schedule for full-time physical or office workers employed on the day shift.

Shift-differential practices

Data relate to shift practices of systems during the payroll period studied and are presented in terms of the proportion of physical workers actually employed on the shifts indicated.

System practices and supplementary wage provisions

Supplementary benefits in a system were considered applicable to all physical or office workers if they applied to half or more of such workers in the system. Similarly, if fewer than half of the workers were covered, the benefit was considered nonexistent in the system. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

Paid holidays. Paid holiday provisions relate to full-day and half-day holidays provided annually.

Paid vacations. The summary of vacation plans is limited to formal arrangements and excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or supervisor. The periods of service for which data are presented represent the most common practices, but they do not necessarily reflect individual establishment provisions for progression. For example, changes in proportions indicated at 10 years of service may include changes which occurred between 5 and 10 years.

Health, insurance, and retirement plans. Data are presented for health, insurance, pension, and retirement severance pay plans for which the employer pays all or a part of the cost, excluding programs required by law such as workers' compensation and Social Security. Among plans included are those underwritten by a commercial insurance company and those paid directly by the employer from current operating funds or from a fund set aside for this purpose.

Death benefits are included as a form of life insurance. Sickness and accident insurance is limited to that type of insurance under which predetermined cash payments are made directly to the insured on a weekly or monthly basis during illness or accident disability. Information is presented for all such plans to which the employer contributes at least a part of the cost. However, in New York and New Jersey, where temporary disability insurance laws require employer contributions,[1] plans are included only if the employer (1) contributes more than is legally required, or (2) provides the employees with benefits which exceed the requirements of the law.

Tabulations of paid sick leave plans are limited to formal plans which provide full pay or a proportion of the worker's pay during absence from work because of illness; informal arrangements have been omitted. Separate tabulations are provided for (1) plans which provide full pay and no waiting period, and (2) plans providing either partial pay or a waiting period.

Long-term disability insurance plans provide payments to totally disabled employees upon the expiration of sick leave, sickness and accident insurance, or both, or after a specified period of disability (typically 6 months). Payments are made until the end of disability, a maximum age, or eligibility for retirement benefits. Payments may be full or partial, but are almost always reduced by Social Security, workers' compensation, and private pension benefits payable to the disabled employee.

Medical insurance refers to plans providing for complete or partial payment of doctors' fees. Such plans may be underwritten by a commercial insurance company or a nonprofit organization, or they may be a form of self-insurance.

Major medical insurance, sometimes referred to as extended medical or catastrophe insurance, includes plans designed to cover employees for sickness or injury involving an expense which exceeds the normal coverage of hospitalization, medical, and surgical plans.

Dental insurance, for purposes of this survey, covers routine dental work such as fillings, extractions, and X-rays. Plans which cover only oral surgery or accidental injury are excluded.

Tabulations of retirement pensions are limited to plans which provide regular payments for the remainder of the retiree's life. Data are presented separately for retirement severance pay (one payment or several over a specified period of time) made to employees on retirement. Establishments providing both retirement severance payments and retirement pensions to employees were considered as having both retirement pensions and retirement severance pay plans; however, establishments having optional plans providing employees a choice of either retirement severance payments or pensions were considered as having only retirement pension benefits.

Paid funeral and jury-duty leave. Data for paid funeral and jury-duty leave relate to formal plans which provide at least partial payment for time lost as a result of attending funerals of specified family members or serving as a juror.

Technological severance pay. Data relate to formal plans providing for payments to employees permanently separated from the company because of a technological change or plant closing.

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[1] The temporary disability insurance laws in California and Rhode Island do not require employer contributions.

Table A-1. Estimated number of systems and employees within scope of survey and number studied, electric and gas utilities, October 1982

Region[1]	Number of systems[2]		Workers in systems			
			Within scope of study			Total actually studied[3]
	Within scope of study	Actually studied	Total[4]	Nonsupervisory workers		
				Physical workers	Office workers	
All systems						
United States	401	261	728,199	360,940	160,085	661,683
New England	45	31	36,134	17,006	7,711	32,730
Middle Atlantic	36	33	119,507	63,120	25,951	118,077
Border States	36	22	59,843	28,202	14,743	55,897
Southeast	61	27	97,700	45,443	21,337	89,572
Southwest	73	35	112,231	54,581	25,346	84,423
Great Lakes	64	44	144,911	69,789	31,220	132,734
Middle West	38	28	43,252	23,856	8,157	39,026
Mountain	30	24	37,194	17,393	9,645	36,297
Pacific	18	17	77,427	41,550	15,975	72,927
Electric systems						
United States	214	113	355,512	173,420	73,214	308,713
New England	27	17	22,236	11,497	4,360	19,274
Middle Atlantic	11	11	29,233	14,777	5,295	29,233
Border States	21	11	31,441	13,751	7,486	28,181
Southeast	45	15	82,352	37,445	17,741	75,392
Southwest	44	18	62,584	31,115	14,025	44,316
Great Lakes	26	15	69,856	34,542	13,068	61,138
Middle West	17	10	15 032	8,397	2,623	13,798
Mountain	17	11	13,378	6,997	3,125	12,481
Pacific	6	5	29,400	14,899	5,490	24,900
Gas transmission systems						
United States[5]	36	26	49,807	23,942	10,502	45,250
Southwest	15	8	25,391	12,477	5,200	21,320
Gas systems, except separate transmission						
United States	93	68	108,784	55,381	26,234	98,799
New England	12	8	5,550	2,441	1,304	5,108
Middle Atlantic	15	12	17,463	10,138	3,685	16,033
Border States	10	6	7,770	4,225	1,617	7,084
Southeast	11	7	7,827	4,410	1,820	6,659
Southwest	14	9	24,256	10,989	6,121	18,787
Great Lakes	17	12	21,609	10,108	5,804	20,819
Middle West	4	4	8,275	4,860	1,617	8,275
Mountain	5	5	3,778	1,763	913	3,778
Pacific	5	5	12,256	6,447	3,353	12,256
Combination electric and gas sytems						
United States[5]	58	54	214,096	108,197	50,135	208,921
Middle Atlantic	9	9	70,705	36,914	16,560	70,705
Border States	3	3	15,563	7,772	4,617	15,563
Great Lakes	14	13	48,254	23,025	11,095	46,071
Middle West	15	12	16,056	8,905	3,257	13,064
Mountain	5	5	16,605	7,240	4,772	16,605
Pacific	6	6	35,547	20,078	7,077	35,547

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[1] The regions used in this study include *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the study.

[2] Includes only those systems with 100 workers or more at the time of reference of the universe data.

[3] Data relate to total employment in systems actually visited.

[4] Includes executive, professional, technical, and other workers in addition to the nonsupervisory physical and office worker categories shown separately.

[5] Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives to classify into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those used in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives were instructed to exclude apprentices, learners, beginners, trainees and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

The titles and the codes below the job titles in this appendix are taken from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' occupational descriptions are much more specific than those found in the SOC manual. For example, 11 of the physical occupations studied fell into one SOC classification—Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer (6932). Therefore, in comparing the results of this survey with other sources, differences in occupational definitions should be taken into consideration.

Physical Occupations

Auxiliary-equipment operator, electric

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Operates such equipment (auxiliary to boilers or turbines) as pumps, condensers, evaporators, de-aerators, water-treating equipment, blowers, compressors, and coal pulverizers in a generating plant; also, checks and reports or records instrument readings. Coal-conveyor operators are excluded.

Auxiliary-equipment operator, gas production

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Operates one or more units of auxiliary equipment, such as exhausters, condensers, tar extractors, scrubbers, pressure regulators, and fuel handling, purifying or purging equipment in a gas production plant. Work involves: Controlling the flow of gas, water, steam, oil, tar, etc., between units; observing pressure gauges, thermometers, flow meters, and other instruments in order to operate equipment properly and to test gas for elimination of impurities; making necessary adjustments and minor repairs.

Auxiliary-equipment operator, gas transmission

(Auxiliary engineer, auxiliary operator, auxiliary plant operator)

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Operates auxiliary engines, generators, motors, pumps, and other auxiliary equipment during the assigned shift. Maintains constant check of instrument control board to assure effective output. Increases or decreases facilities in operation as load needs change, requiring proper phasing of motors. Examines condition of equipment, observes oil level and pressure, lubricates moving parts, checks for water and oil leaks, knocks, or engine misses. May make minor adjustments to auxiliary equipment when needed and record hourly pressure and temperature readings.

Boiler operator

(6931: Stationary engineer)

Operates one or more boilers used to generate power. Work involves: Regulating rate of fuel, air and water supply, and ash disposal on boilers equipped with mechanical types of combustion equipment (stoker, pulverized fuel, oil, or gas); inspecting and observing boiler performance; using standard instruments in order to regulate and maintain proper steam pressure.

Compressor operator

(Engine-room operator, assistant shift engineer, booster-pump operator)

(692: Gas plant operator)

Operates internal combustion and/or turbine engine-driven compressor units and other related equipment during the assigned shift. Loads and unloads compressor, starts and stops engines, and controls the speed of the engines to maintain designated operating pressures, temperatures, and lubrication. May make minor adjustments and repairs to compressor engines and equipment when needed.

Compressor station operator, multiplant stations

(Main engineer, shift leader, plant operator)

(692: Gas plant operator)

Coordinates the operations and operational maintenance of internal combustion and/or turbine engine-driven compressor units and related equipment in the various multiplant buildings to maintain designated suction and discharge pressures during the assigned shift. Maintains direct communications with dispatcher, reporting pressures and temperatures and receiving operating orders. Translates orders into instructions to the multiplant component operators in terms of combinations of units, unit speeds, etc., to balance unit loads. Directs and trains personnel in compressor operations and preparation of operating reports. Keeps informed of any overhaul work which may affect plant operation.

Control-room operator, conventional

(Mechanical operator; steamplant operator; control-panel operator)

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Under general supervision, operates the control room switchboards of a steam generating station to assure maximum efficiency of all equipment and switchgear which have their controls in the control room, including boilers, turbines, and generators. Work involves *most of the following*: Observing control board gauges and instruments which indicate load changes, temperatures, pressures, flow of steam and air, coal conditions, flow of water, etc., operating necessary controls to assure maximum efficiency of boilers and turbines; starting and stopping turbines and other machines as necessary; inspecting automatic controls, checking operation of auxiliary equipment; and performing necessary operations in connection with regular inspection and cleaning of equipment.

Control-room operator, nuclear

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Under general supervision, controls the operation of reactor, turbine-generator units, and other plant equipment of a steam generating nuclear station to assure maximum safety and efficiency of all equipment having their controls in the control room. Work involves *most of the following*: Observing and interpreting control board gauges and instruments which indicate reactor power level, load changes, temperatures, pressures, flow of steam, air, water, etc.; operating controls as necessary to start up and shut down reactor, to assure maximum safety and efficiency of the reactor, boiler, turbines, and generators; starting and stopping other machines as necessary; inspecting automatic controls, checking operation of auxiliary equipment (e.g., pumps, compressors, switchgear); and performing necessary operations in connection with regular inspection and cleaning of equipment. May assist in refueling operations. *Must be licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as a reactor operator* at the station to which assigned.

Control-room operator assistant, conventional

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Usually, under direct supervision, assists control-room operator or assistant engineer of a steam generating station in the operation of equipment and switchgear which have their controls in the control room, including boilers, turbines, and generators. Work involves *most of the following*: Operating controls to produce maximum boiler and turbine efficiency, subject to decision of supervisor; recording instrument readings as required; making routine inspections of equipment, noting temperatures, loading, and operating conditions and reporting conditions to supervisor; inspecting and cleaning sumps, pumps, gauges, intake screens, ignition burners, and oil torches, and lancing boiler tubes when necessary; occasionally, fires boilers from cold to full pressure and starts turbines, under supervision.

Control-room operator assistant, nuclear

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Usually, under direct supervision, assists the control room operator of a steam generating nuclear station in the operation of the reactor, turbine-generator units, and other plant equipment which have their controls in the control room. Work involves *most of the following*: Operating controls to produce maximum reactor, boiler, turbine, and generator efficiency, subject to decision of supervisor; recording instrument readings as required; making routine inspections of equipment, noting temperatures, loading and operating conditions, and reporting conditions to supervisor; and inspecting and cleaning of sumps, pumps, gauges, and intake screens. May assist in refueling operations as directed. May relieve nuclear control-room operator for short periods of time. *Must be licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission as a reactor operator* at the station to which assigned.

Corrosion technician

(Cathodic engineer, senior; cathodic technician)

(389: Science technologist and technician, not elsewhere classified)

Conducts surface potential and pipe-to-soil surveys on the main lines, feeder lines, and dehydration equipment within the assigned area. Makes soil resistivity tests to effectively locate new cathodic protection installations. Installs and maintains electrical equipment associated with the prevention of corrosion requiring knowledge of powerline distribution systems and electrical safety codes. Tests protected pipeline to measure the efficiency of installed units.

District representative

(Utility person; service worker)

(6175: Mechanical controls and valve repairer)

(4755: Meter reader)

Usually serves as all-round company representative in outlying areas adjacent to central cities wherein work does not ordinarily justify employment of more specialized personnel. Work involves *most of the following*: Reading meters; connecting and disconnecting meters; collecting overdue bills; making minor repairs on meters and/or appliances; and maintaining records of services performed.

Electrician, maintenance

(6152: Electric motors, transformers, and related repairers)

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprint, drawings, layout, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Gas dispatcher

(4752: Production and planning clerk)

Insures adequate supply of gas of suitable pressure to meet consumer demands by directing control of volume of gas entering distribution system. Work involves: Determining pressure adjustments necessary to meet current conditions; issuing instructions to increase or decrease pressure in accordance with determined requirements; and if mixed gas is used, determining if proper mixture is being maintained and instructs mixing station to correct deviations.

Gas main fitter

(Gas fitter, street department; gas street worker; pipe layer)

(645: Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters)

Performs laying, joining, and related tasks in installing, removing, or repairing gas mains and related equipment, or in repairing leaks. May, in addition, do welding work, assist in excavation work, or direct helpers or laborers in this work.

Gas main fitter's helper

(8645: Helpers to plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters)

Assists the gas main fitter in laying, joining, removing, or repairing gas mains and related equipment. Work involves *a combination of the following*: Performing excavation work; cutting and threading gas pipe to size in preparation for connection; assisting fitter or welder in making welds; and cutting out section of pipe to be replaced.

(See also Laborer, main installation and service.)

Gasmaker

(692: Gas plant operator)

Operates hand operated or automatic gasmaking equipment (gas producers, water gas sets, etc.) to manufacture producer gas, blue gas, carbureted water gas, reformed refinery oil gas, or reformed natural gas. Work involves: Directing and assisting in charging coal or coke into generator; maintaining gasmaking cycle, including admission of air, steam, oil, and gases, to the generating equipment in proper sequence and for required periods of time; observing conditions to determine if gas is being produced properly; and keeping records of operations, materials used, and gas produced. May, in addition, control operations of pumps, exhausters, and related equipment.

Ground helper

(8643: Helper, electrician and power transmission installer)

Serves as a helper to a line worker in the setting up of overhead lines for the transmission of electricity. Work involves: Handling and passing necessary materials, tools, and related equipment from the ground to poles within reach of lineman; digging holes; and hoisting poles.

(See also Truckdriver, ground; and Line worker, journeyman.)

Guard

(5144: Guards and police, except public service)

Performs routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. *Includes gate workers who are stationed at gate to check identity of employees and other persons entering.*

Inspector

(Leak inspector; maintenance inspector)

(6881: Precision inspector, tester, or grader)

Inspects installations and equipment of a gas utility company to insure safe and efficient operation of the installations. Work involves: Inspecting distribution mains and services to locate leaks by making flash tests or by taking samples, using a combustible indicator; and making a report on the findings. May, in addition, perform other duties connected with the inspection and servicing of meters and regulators.

Installer, gasmeter

(645: Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Installs and removes gasmeters and connects and disconnects gas supply to meters. May, in addition, make minor adjustments and repairs on customer's appliances, and may perform simple appliance installation work.

This classification does not include workers whose duties are primarily connected with installing, servicing, and repairing gas appliances.

(See Service technician, gas appliances.)

Janitor, porter, or cleaner

(5244: Janitor and cleaner)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or offices or other premises of an establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. *Workers who specialize in window washing were excluded.*

Laborer, gas plant

(Clinker; gas plant helper)

(8619: Helper, precision production occupation and setup operator)

Performs various laboring tasks in gasmaking or gas purification plant, such as: Removing ashes and hard clinker material from the generator or a gas producer or water-gas set; loading coal or coke in handtrucks from storage pile or railway cars, transporting to generator, and periodically charging fuel into generators; mixing purifying materials and renewing mixtures in purification vats; cleaning tar separators; assisting maintenance workers or gasmakers; and performing miscellaneous cleanup work around plant.

Laborer, main installation and service

(8645: Helper, plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Performs such laboring tasks as digging ditches, backfilling, and lifting and carrying materials involved in the installation, removal, or repair of gas mains.

(See also Gas main fitter's helper.)

Leak locator, gas

(Gas leak inspector)

(782: Production inspector, checker, and examiner)

Inspects gas pipelines to locate leaks. Makes test holes in the ground and operates combustible gas indicator to determine extent and approximate location of leakage.

Line worker, journeyman

(Line worker, first class)

(6433: Electrical power installer and repairer)

As a journeyman, performs individually, or with the assistance of helpers, construction and maintenance work related to the erection and repair of overhead transmission or underground residential distribution (URD) powerlines of *all* classes and voltages, structures, and other equipment to conduct electricity from power source to place of use. May be required to specialize on live, primary lines of high voltage using hot-line tools.

(See also Trouble shooter.)

Load dispatcher

(Systems operator)

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Supervises on one or more shifts all station and substation operations in the production of electricity by issuing telephone orders based upon the allocation of load (current production and demand) and the operation of high tension lines including interconnections with other companies. Uses knowledge of generating equipment and operating setups in all stations on the system to direct in detail the handling of normal and emergency situations, and the proper loading of apparatus and circuits.

Machinist, maintenance

(6813: Machinist)

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operating in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations related to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selection of standard materials, parts, and equipment required for work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Mechanic, maintenance (automotive)

(6111: Automobile mechanic)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble: disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

Mechanic, maintenance

(6178: Millwright)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines were excluded.

Meter reader

(4755: Meter reader)

Reads meters consisting of recording dials to note consumption of electricity, gas, steam, or water during period elapsed since previous reading; records finding for billing purposes. Observes and reports changes in customer location, rate classification, leaks, grounds, meter tampering, power diversion, and other irregularities.

Meter repairer

(6175: Mechanical controls and valve repairer)

Tests, repairs, and may make installations of meters in company-owned plants and substations or on customer's premises. Workers who specialize in the tasks of a meter installer or in routine single-phase testing are excluded.

For wage study purposes, meter repairers are classified as follows:

Class A. Tests, calibrates, repairs, and may install all types of switchboard, portable, or other meters (polyphase or instrument transformers).

Class B. Tests, repairs, and may install single-phase or self-contained polyphase meters. May perform duties listed for class A meter repairer under direct supervision.

Meter technician, gas transmission

(Measurement technician; meter inspector)

(6175: Mechanical controls and valve repairer)

Tests, calibrates, repairs, and adjusts positive and orifice meters and other measuring and regulating equipment used in recording volumes of gas. Dismantles equipment, examines parts and mechanisms, replaces worn or broken parts, reassembles and tests for proper operation. May inspect, repair, or adjust gas measurement and dehydration equipment in the maintenance shop or at the field location.

Oiler

(614: Machinery maintenance occupation)

Assists compressor operator in operation of the compressor engines and other related equipment, during the assigned shift. Operates bypass valves, observes pressures, and assists compressor operator in loading and unloading compressors and starting and stopping engines. Lubricates all moving parts, wipes up excess oil, and cleans engines. Periodically checks bearings, lubricating systems, and water temperatures. Performs plant housekeeping duties incidental to orderly station upkeep.

Patrol

(Line walker; line inspector)

(782: Production inspector, checker, and examiner)

Patrols electric transmission lines to inspect visually and report condition of transmission and distribution lines, substations, and related equipment. Work involves: Searching for insulator or wire breakage or damage and preparing written reports on condition of equipment and evidence of obstructions that might result in breakdown of electric service. Ordinarily is not required to make repairs.

Pipefitter, maintenance

(645: Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipe fittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations related to pressures, and flow and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems were excluded.*

Pipeline lead person

(Crew chief, subcrew leader, crew leader)

(6316: Supervisor, plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Acts in the capacity of lead person, directing pipeline maintenance crew. Installs and maintains main line, feeder line, and dehydration equipment. Repairs and services main line valves, assembles and disassembles purchase and sales meter installations. Instructs maintenance crew on operating, repairing, and safety procedures and use and care of tools and work equipment in facilities.

Pipeline repairer

(8645: Helper, plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Performs general duties to maintain pipeline right-of-way. As a member of pipeline crew, repairs and services main line valves, assists in installation and maintenance of main line, feeder line, and dehydration equipment. Repairs terraces and washouts, cuts weeds and plants grass, repairs and rebuilds fences, and stencils milepost markers. May perform helper's duties to welders and operators of trucks, cranes, and crawler-tread tractors.

Radiation monitor

(Radiation control technician; radiation protection technician)

(3832: Nuclear technologist and technician)

Under general supervision, maintains radiation safety monitoring equipment, and controls release of radioactive materials in accordance with established procedures in a nuclear station. Work involves *most of the following*: Makes routine radiation surveys using detecting and counting instruments and recording the data; takes samples to determine radioactivity level of water, gases, and solid material using portable and laboratory testing equipment; records test data and notifies supervisor of findings; services and calibrates radiation monitoring instruments and equipment; observes the receipt, storage, loading, and unloading of fuel, and shipments of irradiated materials, and controls the disposal of radioactive wastes; and performs decontamination of personnel and equipment as required.

Repairer, gasmeter

(6175: Mechanical controls and valve repairer)

Cleans and repairs one or more types of gasmeters. Work involves *a combination of the following*: Disassembling gear train, cleaning and repairing or replacing corroded or worn parts; dismounting and repairing or replacing cracked or broken bellows; removing, regrinding, and reinstalling valves; reassembling and adjusting meters, including indexes and prepayment devices; and performing tests on meters.

Repairer's helper, gasmeter

(Shop helper)

(8637: Miscellaneous mechanic and repairer)

Assists the meter repair technician and testing crew by performing such tasks as: Unloading, sorting, and cleaning meters brought in for repairs; dismantling or stripping meters; washing or removing paint from unassembled parts; oiling meter diaphragms; painting reassembled meters; and storing repaired meters.

Roustabout

(656: Extractive occupation, not elsewhere classified)

Performs manual duties in connection with compressor and pipeline operation and maintenance. Digs ditches, dopes and backfills yard piping, loads and unloads trucks, and performs general yard cleanup. Acts as helper on maintenance crew, painting equipment and buildings, and performing rough carpentry as needed. *Assists* in major or minor engine and pipeline repair operations under the direction of a skilled lead person.

Workers whose duties are primarily concerned with maintaining pipelines and their rights-of-way were excluded.

(See Pipeline repairers.)

Service technician, electrical appliances

(6156: Household appliance and power tool repairer)

Installs, services, or repairs one or more types of electrical appliance in the shop or on the customer's premises.

Service technician, gas appliances

(6179: Mechanic and repairer, not elsewhere classified)

Services, repairs, and installs gas appliances and controls in homes or commerical or industrial establishments. Work involves *a combination of the following*: Connecting and disconnecting customer's gas appliances or equipment; cleaning, regulating, and repairing one or more types of gas equipment and automatic devices such as thermostats, thermo-couples, solenoid valves, pressure regulators, and such other devices as may be in use on stoves, water heaters, furnaces, air-conditioning units, refrigerators, and other gas-consuming appliances; checking for and repairing gas leaks on customer's premises; and making investigations incident to high bill complaints. May, in addition, install and remove gasmeters and regulators and may turn gas on or off on customer's premises.

This classification does not include workers who specialize in meter installation work.

(See Installer, gasmeter.)

Service technician, regulator

(Regulator repairer)

(6175: Mechanical control and valve repairer)

Installs, removes, regulates, adjusts, inspects, and repairs all types of gas regulator devices, located throughout the gas distribution system to control the pressure.

Stock clerk

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Receives, stores, and issues equipment, material, merchandise, or tools in a stockroom or storeroom. Work involves *a combination of the following*: Checking incoming orders; storing supplies; applying identification to articles; issuing supplies; taking periodic inventory or keeping perpetual inventory; making up necessary reports; requesting or ordering supplies when needed. *Stockroom laborers, toolcrib attendants, and employees who supervise stock clerks and laborers were excluded.*

Substation operator

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Is in charge of and carries responsibility for substation to which assigned. Work involves *most of following*: Directing, advising, and delegating tasks to all workers in the substation; responsibility for the operation of all equipment and for minor types of maintenance and repair; properly switching high and low voltage feeders associated with the station; carrying out orders issued by the load dispatcher; and observing normal and emergency operating methods and regulations.

Switchboard operator

(Generator switchboard operator; hydrostation operator)

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Checks and carries out orders received from load dispatcher (system operator) relative to switching in either a steam or hydrogenerating plant. Work involves: Distributing load on generating equipment; maintaining proper voltage and frequency; and keeping a log of load conditions on machines, lines, and transformer banks. In hydrogenerating plants, these switching duties may be combined with other plant operations (i.e., generator operation).

Operators of switchboards in substations were excluded.

For wage study purposes, switchboard operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Performs frequent switching and testing in a plant with high-generating capacity and varied and complex equipment, wherein disturbances in the system might have far-reaching effects by causing interruptions to service over a large area which involves high voltage.

Class B. Performs less frequent switching and testing in a plant with a limited amount of varied equipment, wherein disturbances might have little effect upon the systems. Usually found in plants having low-generating capacity.

Trouble shooter

(6433: Electrical power installer and repairer)

A journeyman line worker with extensive knowledge of either transmission or distribution systems who performs the following duties *in an effort to assure customers continuous electric service in case of trouble*: Locates and reports sources of trouble; performs necessary construction, maintenance, or repair to *restore* service in cases of line transformer or fuse failures. Ordinarily is familiar with all circuits and switching points in order to safely cut circuit feeders in cases of "burn downs."

(See also Line worker.)

Truckdriver

(8213: Motor vehicle operator)

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Sales route and over-the-road drivers were excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver (combination of sizes)
Truckdriver, light truck (straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck (straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons, inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer
Truckdriver, heavy truck (straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)

Truckdriver, ground

(6433: Electrical power installer and repairer)

Works as helper to line worker in the setting up of overhead lines for the transmission of electricity; duties include driving a truck which is generally equipped with a winch.

(See also Ground worker and Truckdriver.)

Turbine operator

(Turbogenerator operator)

(6932: Powerplant and systems operator, except stationary engineer)

Controls operations of turbines and/or generators used in the production of electric power within steam and hydroelectric plants. Observes, records, and interprets readings of all standard indicators or instruments customarily used in a powerplant to determine efficiency of operation; is responsible for starting and shutting down of turbines, generators, and/or auxiliary equipment, in accordance with local demands. May be assisted by helpers or auxiliary-equipment operators.

Watch engineer

(Shift engineer; plant operator)

(6931: Stationary engineer)

Supervises employees responsible for the operation and maintenance of turbines, generators, boilers, switchboards, transformers, and other equipment or machinery in a steampower or lighting plant supplying mechanical or electrical power for distribution. In larger plants, may be found working under the general direction of the superintendent-in-charge.

Welder

(District welder, welder A or AA)

(7714: Welder and cutter)

Performs electric and oxyacetylene welding required for pipeline district and compressor station operation and maintenance. Lays out, cuts, files, and prepares material for welding. Fabricates drip and valve assemblies, sets road casings, performs the welding required for pipeline repair and for maintenance of rolling stock and stationary equipment. May perform pipefitting duties necessary for pipeline installations. Must have a general knowledge of the working properties of metals and understand the hazards involved in welding high pressure vessels. May direct other maintenance personnel assigned to assist with welding operation.

Office Occupations

Accounting clerk

(4712: Bookkeeper and accounting and auditing clerk)

Performs one or more accounting tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; balancing and reconciling accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels I and II *require* a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels III and IV *require* a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Accounting clerk I

Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

Accounting clerk II

Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling, balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Accounting clerk III

Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Accounting clerk IV

Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for application in the accounting system); and/or analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or nonrecurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system.

Positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts were excluded from level IV.

Cashier

(4364: Cashier)

Receives money from customers in payment of accounts, bills, or sales tickets, gives receipts, makes necessary change, and balances cash received against cash register or other record of receipts. Additional duties may include: Cashing checks, authorizing disbursements, or making up payroll or bank deposits. Cashiers who do general bookkeeping are excluded.

File clerk

(4696: File clerk)

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

File clerk I

Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

File clerk II

Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple, related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

File clerk III

Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Key entry operator

(4793: Data entry keyer)

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Key entry operator I

Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Key entry operator II

Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion, may also perform routine work as described for level I.

Operators above level II using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge, were excluded.

Messenger

(4745: Messenger)

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening mail, distributing mail on a regularly scheduled route or in a familiar area, and other minor clerical work. May deliver mail that requires some special handling, e.g., mail that is insured, registered, or marked for special delivery.

Positions which include any of the following as significant duties were excluded:

a. Operating motor vehicles;
b. Delivering valuables or security-classified mail when the work requires a continuing knowledge of special procedures for handling such items;
c. Weighing mail, determining postage, or recording and controlling registered, insured, and certified mail in the mail room;
d. Making deliveries to unfamiliar or widely separated buildings or points which are not part of an established route; or

e. Directing other workers.

Order clerk

(4664: Order clerk)

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording orders and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customers; furnishing customers with acknowledgment of receipt of orders; following up to see that orders are delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; and checking shipping invoice against original order.

Workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following were excluded: Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Order clerk I

Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to catalogs, manufacturers' manuals, or similar documents to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

Order clerk II

Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

Payroll clerk

(4713: Payroll and timekeeper clerk)

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following*: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

Receptionist

(4645: Receptionist)

Greets visitors, determines nature of visits, and directs visitors to appropriate persons. Receptionist duties may also include providing information, making appointments, answering a telephone (other than switchboard or console), keeping a log of visitors, and issuing visitor passes. May also perform typing or other routine clerical duties which may occupy a major portion of time and are usually performed at the reception desk.

This classification excludes workers operating a telephone switchboard or console, performing guard duties, or performing more difficult clerical duties.

Secretary

(4622: Secretary)

Provides principal secretarial support in an office, usually to one individual, and, in some cases, also to the subordinate staff of that individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor and staff. Works fairly independently, receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the office.

Not all positions titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which were excluded from the definition are:

a. Clerks or secretaries working under the direction of secretaries or administrative assistants as described in "e" below;
b. Stenographers not fully performing secretarial duties;
c. Stenographers or secretaries assigned to two or more professional, technical, or managerial persons of equivalent rank;
d. Assistants or secretaries performing any kind of technical work, e.g., personnel, accounting, or legal work;
e. Administrative assistants or supervisors performing duties which are more difficult or more responsible than the secretarial work described in LR-1 through LR-4;
f. Secretaries receiving additional pay primarily for maintaining confidentiality of payroll records or other sensitive information;
g. Secretaries performing routine receptionist, typing, and filing duties following detailed instructions and guidelines; these duties are less responsible than those described in LR-1 below;

h. Trainees.

Classification by level

Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at 1 of 5 levels according to two factors: (a) Level of the secretary's supervisor within the overall organizational structure, and (b) level of the secretary's responsibility. The tabulation following the explanations of these factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of factors.

Level of secretary's supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at 1 of the 3 LS levels below which best describe the levels within the organization of the secretary's supervisor.

LS-1

Organizational structure is not complex and internal procedures and administrative controls are simple and informal; supervisor directs staff through face-to-face meetings.

LS-2

Organizational structure is complex and is divided into subordinate groups that usually differ from each other as to subject matter, function, etc.; supervisor usually directs staff through intermediate supervisors; and internal procedures and administrative controls are formal. An entire organization (e.g., division, subsidiary, or parent organization) may contain a variety of subordinate groups which meet the LS-2 definition. Therefore, it is not unusual for one LS-2 supervisor to report to another LS-2 supervisor.

The presence of subordinate supervisors does not by itself mean LS-2 applies; e.g., a clerical processing organization divided into several units, each performing very similar work, is placed in LS-1.

LS-3

Organizational structure is divided into two or more subordinate supervisory levels (of which at least one is a managerial level) with several subdivisions at each level. Executive's program(s) are usually interlocked on a direct and continuing basis with other major organizational segments, requiring constant attention to extensive formal coordination, clearances, and procedural controls. Executive typically has: Financial decision-making authority for assigned program(s); considerable impact on the entire organization's financial position or image; and responsibility for, or has staff specialists in, such areas as personnel and administration for assigned organization. Executive plays an important role in determining the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and spends considerable time dealing with outside parties actively interested in assigned program(s) and current or controversial issues.

Level of secretary's responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor or staff, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at the level best describing their level of responsibility. When a position's duties span more than one LR level, the introductory paragraph at the beginning of each LR level should be used to determine which of the levels best matches the position. (Typically, secretaries performing at the higher levels of responsibility also perform duties described at the lower levels.)

LR-1

Carries out recurring office procedures independently. Selects the guideline or reference which fits the specific case. Supervisor provides specific instructions on new assignments and checks completed work for accuracy. Performs varied duties including or comparable to the following:

a. Responds to routine telephone requests which have standard answers, refers calls and visitors to appropriate staff, controls mail and assures timely staff response, and may send form letters;

b. As instructed, maintains supervisor's calendar, makes appointments, and arranges for meeting rooms;

c. Reviews materials prepared for supervisor's approval for typographical accuracy and proper format;

d. Maintains recurring internal reports, such as time-and-leave records, office equipment listings, correspondence controls, training plans, etc.;

e. Requisitions supplies, printing, maintenance, or other services. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and establishes and maintains office files.

LR-2

Handles differing situations, problems, and deviations in the work of the office according to the supervisor's general instructions, priorities, duties, policies, and program goals. Supervisor may assist secretary with special assignments. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Screens telephone calls, visitors, and incoming correspondence; personally responds to requests for information concerning office procedures; determines which requests should be handled by the supervisor, appropriate staff member, or other offices. May prepare and sign routine, nontechnical correspondence in own or supervisor's name;

b. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Makes arrangements for conferences and meetings and assembles established background materials, as directed. May attend meetings and record and report on the proceedings;

c. Reviews outgoing materials and correspondence for internal consistency and conformance with supervisor's procedures; assures that proper clearances have been obtained, when needed;

d. Collects information from the files or staff for routine inquiries on office program(s) or periodic reports. Refers nonroutine requests to supervisor or staff;

e. Explains to subordinate staff supervisor's requirements concerning office procedures. Coordinates personnel and administrative forms for the office and forwards for processing.

LR-3

Uses greater judgment and initiative to determine the approach or action to take in nonroutine situations. Interprets and adapts guidelines, including unwritten policies, precedents, and practices, which are not always completely applicable to changing situations.

Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Based on a knowledge of the supervisor's views, composes correspondence on own initiative about administrative matters and general office policies for supervisor's approval;

b. Anticipates and prepares materials needed by the supervisor for conferences, correspondence, appointments, meetings, telephone calls, etc., and informs supervisor on matters to be considered;

c. Reads publications, regulations, and directives and takes action or refers those that are important to the supervisor and staff;

d. Prepares special or onetime reports, summaries, or replies to inquiries, selecting relevant information from a variety of sources such as reports, documents, correspondence, other offices, etc., under general direction;

e. Advises secretaries in subordinate offices on new procedures; requests information needed from the subordinate office(s) for periodic or special conferences, reports, inquiries, etc. Shifts clerical staff to accommodate workload needs.

LR-4

Handles a wide variety of situations and conflicts involving the clerical or administrative functions of the office which often cannot be brought to the attention of the executive. The executive sets the overall objectives of the work. Secretary may participate in developing the work deadlines. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Composes correspondence requiring some understanding of technical matters; may sign for executive when technical or policy content has been authorized;

b. Notes commitments made by executive during meetings and arranges for staff implementation. On own initiative, arranges for staff member to represent organization at conferences and meetings, establishes appointment priorities, or reschedules or refuses appointments or invitations;

c. Reads outgoing correspondence for executive's approval and alerts writers to any conflict with the file or departure from policies or executive's viewpoints; gives advice to resolve the problems;

d. Summarizes the content of incoming materials, specially gathered information, or meetings to assist executive; coordinates the new information with background office sources; and draws attention to important parts or conflicts;

e. In the executive's absence, ensures that requests for action or information are relayed to the appropriate staff member; as needed, interprets request and helps implement action; makes sure that information is furnished in timely manner; and decides whether executive should be notified of important or emergency matters.

Secretaries performing any of the following duties were excluded:

Acts as office manager for the executive's organization, e.g., determines when new procedures are needed for changing situations and devises and implements alternatives; revises or clarifies procedures to eliminate conflict or duplication; identifies and resolves various problems that affect the orderly flow of work in transactions with parties outside the organization.

Prepares agenda for conferences; explains discussion topics to participants; drafts introductions and develops background information and prepares outlines for executive or staff member(s) to use in writing speeches.

Advises individuals outside the organization on the executive's views on major policies or current issues facing the organization; contacts or responds to contacts from high-ranking outside officials (e.g., city or State officials, members of Congress, presidents of national unions or large national or international firms, etc.) in unique situations. These officials may be relatively inaccessible, and each contact typically must be handled differently, using judgment and discretion.

Criteria for matching secretaries by level

Level of secretary's supervisor	Level of secretary's responsible			
	LR-1	LR-2	LR-3	LR-4
LS-1	I*	II	III	IV
LS-2	I*	III	IV	V
LS-3	I*	IV	V	V

*Regardless of LS level.

Stenographer

(4623: Stenographer)

Primary duty is to take dictation, using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings. (If primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see transcribing-machine typist.)

Excluded from this definition were:

a. Trainee positions not requiring a fully qualified stenographer;
b. Secretaries providing the principal secretarial support in an office and performing more responsible and discretionary tasks, as described in LR-1 thru LR-4 in the secretary definition above;
c. Stenographers who take dictation involving the frequent use of a wide variety of technical or specialized vocabulary. Typically, this kind of vocabulary cannot be learned in a relatively short period of time, e.g., a month or two;
d. Stenographers, such as shorthand reporters, who record material verbatim at hearings, conferences, or similar proceedings.

Stenographer I

Takes and transcribes dictation, receiving specific assignments along with detailed instructions on such requirements as form and presentation. The transcribed material is typically reviewed in rough draft, and the final transcription is reviewed for conformance with the rough draft. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer II

Takes and transcribes dictation, determining the most appropriate format. Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer I. Supervisor typically provides general instructions. Work requires a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure and of the specific business operations, organizations, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions; etc.

Switchboard operator

(4732: Telephone operator)

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, *may* also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard operator-receptionist.

Switchboard operator-receptionist

(4645: Receptionist)

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; and keeping a log of visitors.

Transcribing-machine typist

(4623: Stenographer)

Primary duty is to type copy of voice-recorded dictation which does not involve varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as that used in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. (See Stenographer definition for workers involved with shorthand dictation.)

Typist

(4624: Typist)

Uses a manual, electric, or automatic typewriter to type various materials. Included are automatic typewriters that are used only to record text and update and reproduce previously typed items from magnetic cards or tape. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Work that involves the following duties was excluded:

a. Typing directly from spoken material that has been recorded on disks, cylinders, belts, tapes, or other similar media;
b. The use of varitype machines, composing equipment, or automatic equipment in preparing material for printing;
c. Familiarity with specialized terminology in various keyboard commands to manipulate or edit the recorded text to accomplish revisions, to perform tasks such as extracting and listing items from the text, to transmit text to other terminals, or to use "sort" commands to have the

machine reorder material. Typically requires the use of automatic equipment which may be either computer linked or have a programmable memory so that material can be organized in regularly used formats or preformed paragraphs which can then be coded and stored for future use in letters or documents.

Typist I

Performs *one or more of the following*: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Typist II

Performs *one or more of the following*: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

Professional and Technical Occupations

Computer data librarian

(4694: File clerk)
(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

Computer operator

(4612: Computer operator)

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

a. Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed;
b. Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.);
c. Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system;
d. Starts and operates computer;
e. Responds to operating and computer output instructions;
f. Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation *or* refers problems;
g. Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Computer operator I

Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

Computer operator II

In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Computer operator III

In addition to work assignments described for computer operator II (above), the work of computer operator III involves at least one of the following:

a. Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans;

b. Tests new programs, applications, and procedures;

c. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques;

d. Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

Computer programmer, business

(3971: Programmer, business)

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves *most of the following*: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flowcharts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; and maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Computer programmer I

Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments, and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

Computer programmer II

Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations.

Works on complex programs (as described for level III) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Computer programmer III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; and plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

Computer systems analyst, business

(1712: Computer systems analyst)

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves *most of the following*: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically, this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Computer systems analyst I

Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

Computer systems analyst II

Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for level III. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and proper alignment with the overall system.

Computer systems analyst III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Drafter

(372: Drafting occupation)

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

a. Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
b. Illustration work requiring artistic ability;
c. Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
d. Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures;
e. Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Drafter I

Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

Drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods were excluded.

Drafter II

Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Drafter III

Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Drafter IV

Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

Drafters were excluded who perform work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Drafter V

Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

Electronics technician

(3711: Electrical and electronic engineering technologist and technician)

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids); (b) digital and analog computers; and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Electronics technician I

Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

Electronics technician II

Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the level III technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Electronics technician III

Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, and tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Peripheral equipment operator

(4613: Peripheral equipment operator)

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy;
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks;
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives;
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment;
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action;
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see Computer operator) or a remote terminal; or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

Registered industrial nurse

(29: Registered nurse)

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Industry Wage Survey Bulletins

The most recent reports providing occupational wage data for industries currently included in the Bureau's program of industry wage surveys are listed below. Copies are for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from any of its regional offices, and from the regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shown on the inside back cover. Bulletins that are out of stock are available for reference at leading public, college, or university libraries, or at the Bureau's Washington or regional sales offices.

Manufacturing

Basic Iron and Steel, 1983. BLS Bulletin 2221
Cigarette Manufacturing, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2132
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2138
Drug Manufacturing, 1978. BLS Bulletin 2077
Fabricated Structural Metals, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2094
Grain Mill Products, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2207
Hosiery Manufacturing, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2151
Industrial Chemicals, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2136
Iron and Steel Foundries, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2085
Machinery Manufacturing, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2124
Meat Products, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2082
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2131
Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2073
Men's and Women's Footwear, 1980. BLS Bulletin 2118
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Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1973-74. BLS Bulletin 1912
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Semiconductors, 1977. BLS Bulletin 2021
Shipbuilding and Repairing, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2161
Structural Clay Products, 1980. BLS Bulletin 2139
Synthetic Fibers, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2150
Textile Mills and Textile Dyeing and Finishing Plants, 1980. BLS Bulletin 2122
Women's and Misses' Dresses, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2187
Wood Household Furniture, 1979. BLS Bulletin 2087

Nonmanufacturing

Appliance Repair Shops, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2177
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Contract Construction, 1973. BLS Bulletin 1911
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Metal Mining, 1977. BLS Bulletin 2017
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, 1981. BLS Bulletin 2142
Oil and Gas Extraction, 1982. BLS Bulletin 2193
Savings and Loan Associations, 1980. BLS Bulletin 2106

Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Bulletin 2213

HEALTH BENEFITS
PENSION PLAN
SAVING PLAN
SICK LEAVE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics issues its 1983 bulletin on employee benefits in medium and large firms. This survey is the fifth in an annual series.

Data available

- Incidence and detailed characteristics of 11 private sector employee benefits paid for at least in part by the employer: Lunch and rest periods, holidays, vacations, and personal and sick leave; sickness and accident, long-term disability, health, and life insurance; and private retirement pension plans.
- Incidence data on 18 other employee benefits, including stock, savings and thrift, and profit sharing plans; employee discounts; and educational assistance.
- Data presented separately for three occupational groups—professional-administrative, technical-clerical, and production workers.

Coverage

- Major benefits in medium and large firms, nationwide.
- Minimum employment in establishments covered is generally 100 to 250 employees, depending on the industry.

Source of data

- Sample of about 1,500 establishments in a cross-section of the Nation's private industries; primarily by personal interview.

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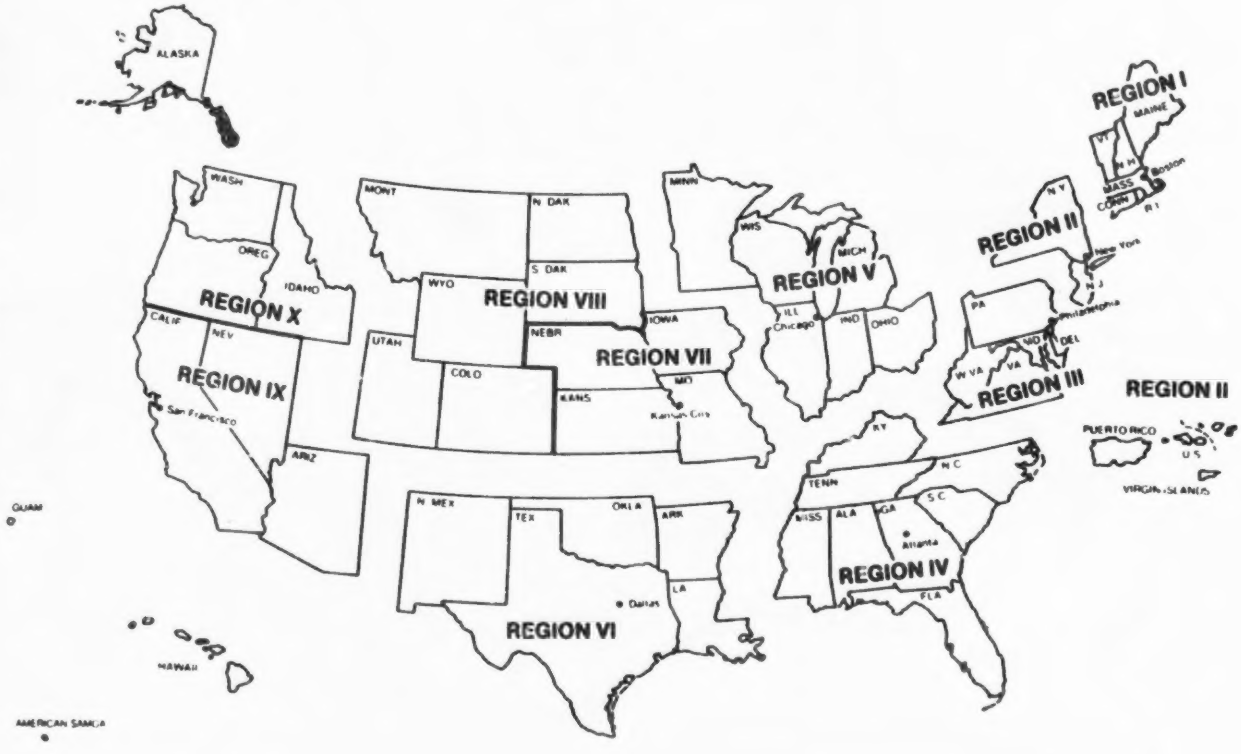
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